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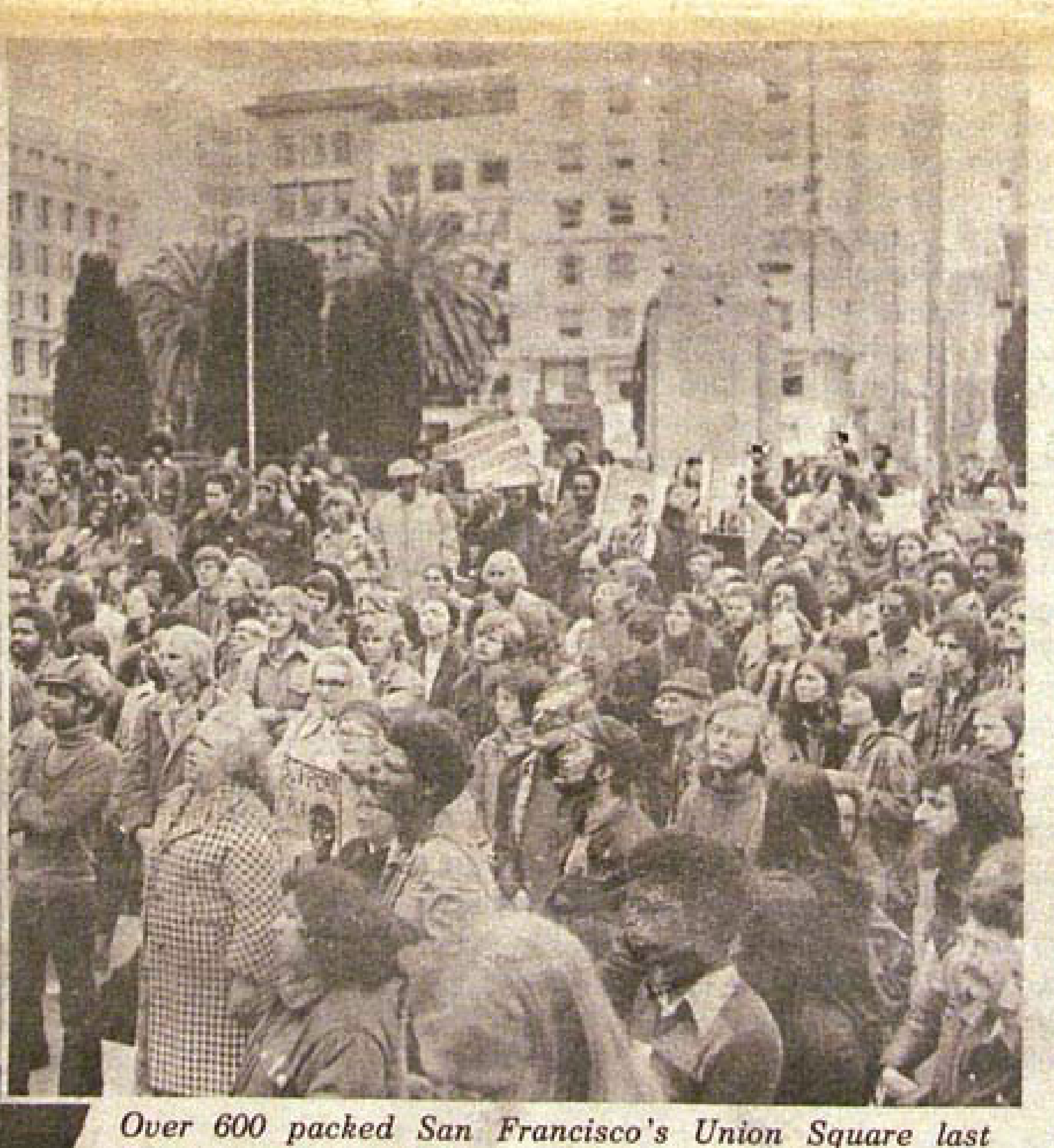
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Elaine Brown Featured Speaker

S.F. RALLY PROTESTS U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN ANGOLA





Over 600 packed San Francisco's Union Square last Tuesday to protest U.S. intervention in Angola. The rally was highlighted by a speech by Black Panther Party chairperson ELAINE BROWN (left).

BPINS photos

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Chanting "Long Live the People's Republic of Angola!" "Long Live the MPLA!" "U.S. Out of Angola!" "Jobs, Not War!" a spirited rally of over 600 people packed Union Square Park here on February 3 to protest U.S. involvement in Angola.

The rally — highlighted by a speech by Ms. Elaine Brown, Black Panther Party chairperson and leading member — was sponsored jointly by the newly formed Angolan Solidarity Coalition (ASC) and the Black Coalition Against U.S. Involvement in Angola. The rally was held to coincide with a luncheon at the nearby Fairmount Hotel where U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger made a major speech on American foreign policy.

The gray skies and cold weather did little to dampen the enthusiasm of the ralliers who marched around Union Square Park with colorful picket signs expressing the common conviction of those present that the U.S. must end its illegal intervention in Angola against the country's legitimate government, led by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

Prior to the start of the noon rally, a group of Bay Area musicians, representing various Black, Third World and progressive organizations, played a number of lively protest songs from the struggles of oppressed people throughout the world.

Appropriately, the rally opened with the playing of excerpts from Dr. Martin Luther

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2,000 ATTEND NATIONAL HARDTIMES CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO

Wilbur Haddock Keynote Speaker At Three Day Meeting



BPINS photo

WILBUR HADDOCK, United Black Workers president, delivered keynote address at Hard Times Conference.

(Chicago, Ill.) - Responding to a nationwide call issued by a broad coalition of Black, Third World and progressive organizations and individuals to "develop strategies to fight back against the hard times," over 2,000 people gathered here on January 30 — February 1 for the National Hard Times Conference.

The intense three-day conference, highlighted by a keynote address by Brother Wilbur Haddock, president of the United Black Workers of Mahwah, New Jersey, and a member of the National Hard Times Conference Board, was held at the University of Illinois Chicago Circle Campus.

Following registration all day on Friday, January 30, the Conference kicked off that evening with a "People's Tribunal" which, according to one conference participant, heard "electrifying" testimony against the crimes of U.S. imperialist and racist policies.

TESTIMONY

Among those who testified were Tapson Mawere, chief representative of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) in the U.S.; Ms. Yvonne Golden, leader of the San Francisco Black Teachers' Caucus; Vu Ngoc Kon, representing the Union of the Vietnamese in the U.S.; Pedro Grant, president of the Boiler Makers' Union of Puerto Rico, AFL-CIO, and a member of the Central Committee of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party; Rudolfor Lasan, leader of the Mexican-American organization CASA (General Brotherhood of Workers) of Chicago; and Ted Dostal, leader of the Steelworkers' Union of Cleveland, Ohio, and also an activist for the rights of the elderly.

A board of "Hearing Officers" presided over the "People's Tribunal." The officers included Brother Haddock; Ms. Ella Baker, longtime civil rights activist and the original founder of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC); Carlos Feliciano, a Puerto Rican nationalist leader and member of the Conference Board; and William Kuntsler, famed people's attorney.

The major focus of the Conference was the demand for jobs, a strategy unanimously adopted by the Board and proposed several months ago by Brother David G. Du Bois, official spokesperson of the Black Panther Party and Board member.

The job issue, as well as the importance of Black and Third World workers being in the leadership of the struggle, were expressed in Saturday's and Sunday's workshops. Workshop areas included: Labor; Drugs; Health and Anti-sterilization; International Solidarity; Anti-Racism; Tenants; Consumers; Rural; Military; Prisoners; Daycare; Education; Students; Welfare; Elderly; and Anti-Repression.

Out of the workshops came new ideas, new networks of communications and some new national

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"The Disciples Of The Blues" Repeat At Sunday Forum

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Oakland Community Learning Center presented "The Disciples of the Blues," Brothers SONNY RHODES (bottom left) and J.J. MALONE, and the OVER THE HILL BLUES BAND (top) in a dynamic repeat performance at last Sunday's Community Forum.

Their highly appreciated musical style, testified to by the standing ovation they received, was highlighted by the contributions of singer Curtis Dedmon and pianist Floyd Dickson.

Brother Dickson is a renowned Blues pianist who had also played with Brother Rhodes in Stockholm, Sweden.

BPINS photos

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

February 14, 1760

Richard Allen, the famed first bishop and co-founder of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, was born a slave on February 14, 1760, in Philadelphia. Allen and Absalom Jones founded the Free African Society in Philadelphia on April 12, 1787, after they were thrown out of a White church where they had gone to pray. The AME Church, established on April 9, 1816, grew out of the Free African Society. Allen went on to become the leader of the first Black Convention which met in Philadelphia in 1830.

February 12, 1793

On February 12, 1793, the first Fugitive Slave Law was enacted by Congress. The Act made it a criminal offense to harbor a fugitive slave or prevent his arrest.

February, 1859

In an act indicative of racist attitudes prevalent among White political leaders of the time, the Arkansas legislature passed a law in February, 1859, requiring free Black people to choose between exile and enslavement.

February 12, 1909

The 1908 riot which led to the founding of the NAACP was not a major riot, as American race riots go, but it happened in Springfield, Illinois, the home of Abraham Lincoln. This fact horrified "liberal" White America. The call for the conference which led to the founding of the NAACP was issued on February 12, 1909, the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's birth. It was signed by prominent Whites and Blacks, such as Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, Bishop Alexander Walters, Oswald Garrison Villard and others. The conference actually convened in May, 1909, in the United Charities Building in New York City. After a long and earnest debate regarding the direction of the organization, it opened for business in a room in the *New York Evening Post* Building at 20 Vesey Street.

BAR OWNER TELLS ALL

Milwaukee Police Payoffs Exposed

(Milwaukee, Wisc.) - An extensive system of bribes and payoffs of Milwaukee police officers has been exposed here in recent weeks. Payoffs of free drinks and "donations" totaling $1,623 to the police basketball team, involving officers and detectives ranging in rank from patrolman to captain, have been revealed.

The focus of the payoffs is a tavern called The River Queen and its former operator, James A. O'Connor, who has stated he is willing to testify before a "John Doe" investigation if one were ordered, reported the *Milwaukee Sentinel.*

SWORN AFFIDAVIT

In a sworn affidavit obtained by the newspaper, O'Connor stated he routinely gave police officers free drinks and cash payoffs at Christmas in order to avoid police harassment.

O'Connor gave reporters a book containing names of police officers and other details of bribes which he said totaled about $1,000 over two years.

As many as 50 officers, both in and out of uniform, received free drinks regularly at the bar, O'Connor told reporters. Sometimes they stayed in the bar after closing until 7:00 a.m. On at least one occassion, vice squad officers entertained prostitutes at the bar, O'Connor said.

The River Queen has been the target of an internal police investigation into allegations of wrongdoing by policemen since last summer.

O'Connor said he was questioned many times by police officers making the investigation but had refused to cooperate because he doesn't trust the police.

He said that on one occasion Lt. James Marx, who was heading the probe, told him, "You had more cops down there than were on the street."

Asked why he started giving police free drinks, O'Connor said, "I inherited it when I took over the place. It was already a gay bar."

If it had not been for the free drinks and payoffs, O'Connor told reporters, "That (tavern) license wouldn't have been up there for

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FEDERAL JUDGE ISSUES LANDMARK RULING ON RACIAL QUOTAS IN CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

(Chicago, Ill.) - In an unprecedented ruling, U.S. District Court Judge Prentice H. Marshall issued a decree here on February 2 outlining the program that the Chicago Police Department must follow to achieve racially and sexually balanced hiring and promotion.

The 15-page decree also ordered that within 30 days all parties involved in the original discrimination lawsuit against the Department submit to Judge Marshall a "proposed plan and timetable" for the release of all or part of the $95 million in revenue-sharing funds denied the city since December, 1974, because of its bias against Blacks, Spanish-speaking Americans and women.

Legal observers here describe Judge Marshall's ruling as a landmark decision because of the federal court's extensive involvement in the personnel policies of a major city. The ruling could have the effect of denying all city, county and state agencies federal revenue-sharing funds if they continue racial and sexual discrimination in hiring and promotions.

The major thrust of the decree is a long-range system of hiring goals designed to make the Chicago Police Department, in the words of Judge Marshall, "more nearly reflect the racial and ethnic composition of the work force of the city of Chicago as a whole."

The decree — which implements Judge Marshall's January 5 decision ordering the city to correct past discrimination against non-White and female police personnel — directs the police department to begin training classes at the police academy on March 5 and April 5. Each group is to consist of 200 officer cadets, of which 100 are to be Black or Spanish-surnamed males. The other 100 cadets in each group are to include 33 females and 67 males other than Black or Spanish-surnamed.

The order further specifies that within 30 days those women now employed on the police force as policewomen or matrons be





Racist Chicago police (above) are known for their viciousness and hatred of Black and poor people. A ruling by federal judge Prentice Marshall recently ordered the Chicago Police Department to cease its blatant bias in the hiring and promotion of Black and Third World people and women.

allowed to apply for transfer to other police work for which they are qualified.

In his January 5 ruling, Judge Marshall required that 42 per cent of the Chicago Police Department personnel be Black and Spanish-speaking; 15 per cent women and 42 per cent White males.

In order to maintain a continuous check on the Department's hiring and promotion policy, Judge Marshall ordered the city to provide him with quarterly reports identifying all sworn members of the Department by name, rank, race and sex as well as the date of each officer's appointment and promotion. This particular order, one court observer noted, has the effect of making "the federal judiciary a super civil service commission."

The discrimination lawsuit was first brought against the Department in 1970 by the Afro-American Patrolmen's League (AAPL). In 1973, the Justice Department entered a similar action against

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PROSECUTE THE MURDERERS OF TYRONE GUYTON!

MARCH AND RALLY



To demand that Alameda County District Attorney Lowell Jensen prosecute the Emeryville policemen responsible for the cold-blooded murder of 14 year old Tyrone Guyton on November 1, 1973

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 10:00 A.M.

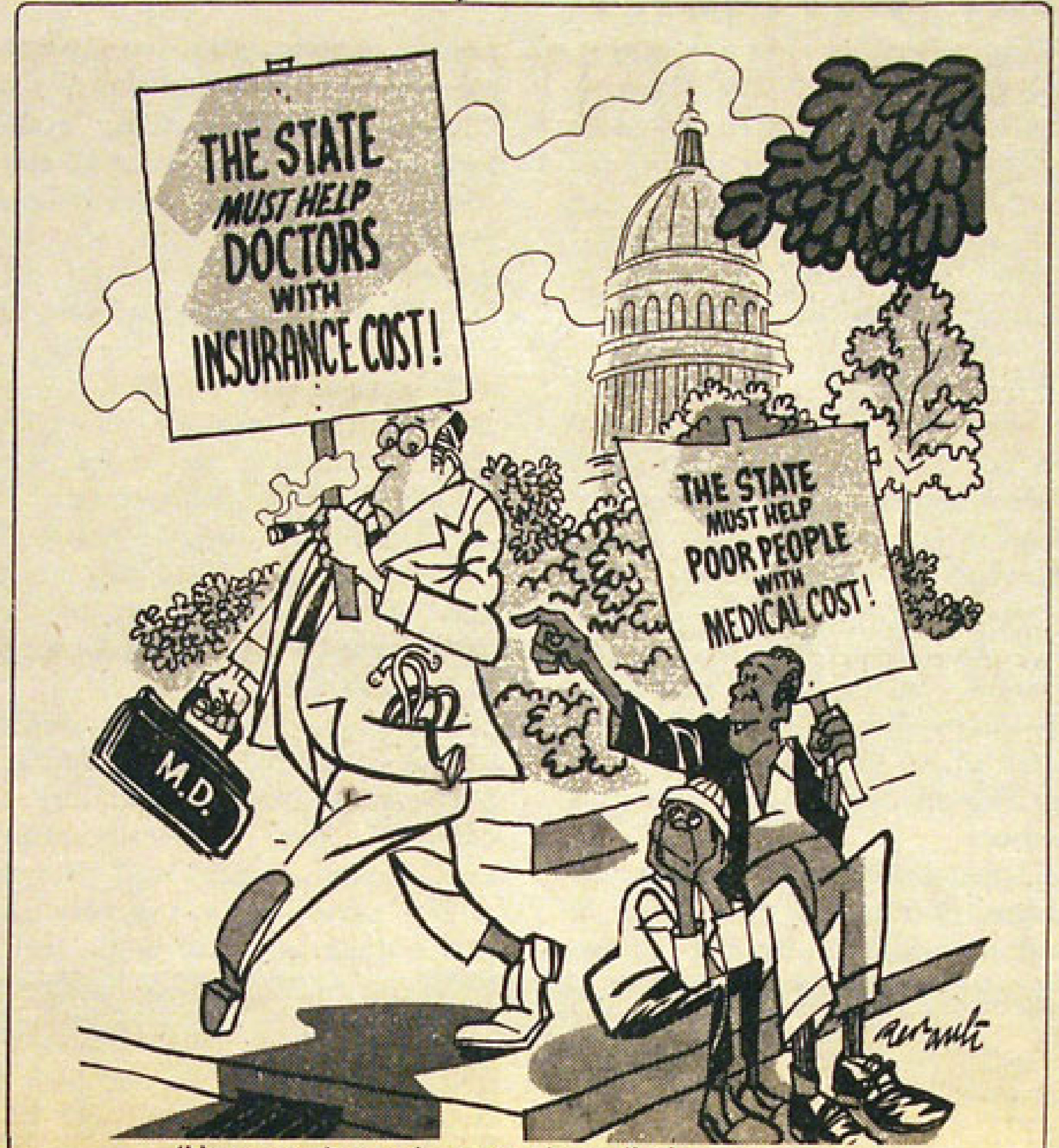
MARCH FROM LANEY COLLEGE (9th & FALLON) TO RALLY AT ALAMEDA COUNTY COURTHOUSE (12th & FALLON)

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR TYRONE GUYTON 655-5362.

WHAT'S BEHIND THE DOCTORS' MALPRACTICE SLOWDOWN

Featured in the January 10, 1976, issue of THE BLACK PANTHER *under the headline "Brown Medical Plan A Solution For Poor," details of California Governor Brown's intelligent proposal for a fair resolution of the state doctor's slowdown — in protest against skyrocketing malpractice insurance fees — were presented to our readers.*

Following, THE BLACK PANTHER updates our previous article in order to keep our readers well aware of the well-meaning efforts being made to improve quality and availability of medical care for all state residents.



'Hey, aren't you the guy who called me a Socialist?'

(Sacramento, Calif.) - Behind all the current efforts to resolve the much publicized, often confusing doctor's slowdown protest in Southern California, lies one little mentioned, but basic fact: *namely, that doctors are not required by law to obtain malpractice insurance.*

Realizing this, that *malpractice insurance is purely a voluntary choice of each individual who works within the health field,* then what is the slowdown protest all about?

PROFIT AND GREED

The answer to this question is obvious: money, profit and greed.

"We can't afford to pay these increasing malpractice insurance premiums and continue to make our own profit," is the doctors' cry to the public and the state.

Therefore, since this past January 1 when malpractice insurance premiums zoomed to as high as 400 per cent over the 1975 rates, doctors, particularly in Southern California, have sought to have the state government intervene on their behalf.

However, when the state did attempt to achieve a resolution, the doctors rejected the plan.

Basically, Governor Brown's office proposed that the state would create a fund to cover the cost of malpractice insurance, while the doctors would agree to treat a certain small number of Medi-Cal recipients and others unable to meet the also skyrocketing costs of decent medical care.

Tentative meetings to work out details of this fair proposal, to be held between Robert Gnaizda, deputy secretary of Health and Welfare for the state, and representatives of the protesting doctors have been postponed.

Recently, state assemblyman Howard L. Berman has proposed the "California Medical Malpractice Reform Act of 1976," which gives legislative substance to Governor Brown's plan.

Behind this Malpractice Reform Act are hundreds of hours of diligent hard work by several people, with particular credit going to attorney Fred Hiestand. Hiestand is formerly of the prestigious Public Advocates firm in San Francisco and most recently the chief attorney of record in the landmark San Quentin 6 case in which continued confinement in the notorious San Quentin Adjustment Center was ruled "cruel and unusual" punishment.

According to a fact sheet distributed by Assemblyman Berman's office, key features in the Malpractice Reform Act of 1976 are:

•Establishment of a voluntary Physicians' Liability Fund, "triggered" by the enrollment of 18,000 doctors.

•Average weighted premium of $4,000, with guaranteed coverage up to $1 million for each occurence of medical malpractice.

•Public service and quality control in the form of Medical Quality Review Committees, charged with developing work-

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OUR HEALTH

Scientists Quit Over Lax Nuclear Safety

(San Francisco, Calif.) — Three nuclear engineers, contending that nuclear power is too dangerous to be used as a source of public energy, have resigned from their positions as managers of major safety programs for the General Electric (GE) San Jose division nuclear power plant.

The men are Dale Bridenbaugh, Richard Hubbard and Gregory Minor. Together, the three have 54 years of combined experience in the nuclear power field.

At a press conference held here last week, the three unanimously agreed that safety standards were lax, problems of the disposal of nuclear waste went unsolved and the general level of understanding of most of the technicians was shallow, limited and channeled into their own highly specialized area with no awareness of the total implications of their actions.

In his letter of resignation, Bridenbaugh said he had become "deeply concerned with the impact — environmentally, socially, politically and genetically — that nuclear power has made and potentially can make to all life on earth."

He cited "close ties" between commercial power and weapons technology, and said he was strongly opposed to "deployment of such capabilities" fearing a "plutonium economy."

Hubbard contended the nuclear power industry had become dominated by "narrow specialists with little comprehension of the total impact of our actions."

When he joined G.E. in 1964, Hubbard said he was "excited" about the use of nuclear technology as a limitless source of clean, cheap energy. A dozen years later, he said, "the vision has faded and the promises are still unfulfilled."

Minor said the development of nuclear power plants poses "serious danger to all life on this planet," because of the nuclear fuel cycle and storage of radioactive wastes.

"I still remember my wife's shock at having a container for urine sampling placed on our doorstep for use by the family," Minor said.



Youth line up in dormitory of juvenile detention center.

SEATTLE

Suit Filed Against Jailing Non-Delinquent Youth

(Seattle, Wash.) — Charging that so-called incorrigible juveniles who have never committed a crime or been known to be dangerous to others stand more than twice the risk of being institutionalized as youths declared delinquent by the courts, a class action suit has been filed here on behalf of an estimated 400 noncriminal youth being held in state correctional institutions.

The suit was filed by attorney Richard Blumberg in direct behalf of Ms. Bonnie Hilliard, 15, who has been confined to Echo Glen juvenile institution for the last year, although she has never been charged with a crime, the *Seattle Post Intelligencer* reported.

$20,400 PER YEAR

Taxpayer Arthur Kobler charged in the suit that the state is spending $20,400 per year to lock up youth like Ms. Hilliard. It would cost the state $4,442 per year to care for such noncriminal youth in a group home and only $1,527 to put them in foster homes, he states.

Bonnie Hilliard was sent to Echo Glen for running away from home after her mother died. She turned herself in at age 14 to the detention center in Tacoma, but the state allegedly was unable to find a foster home for her.

The suit states that at Echo Glen she was confined several months for 24 hours a day in a locked building and denied consistent and adequate education.

The state is accused of depriving her of her liberty, denying her regular exercise, restricting her mail and other violations of her Constitutional rights.

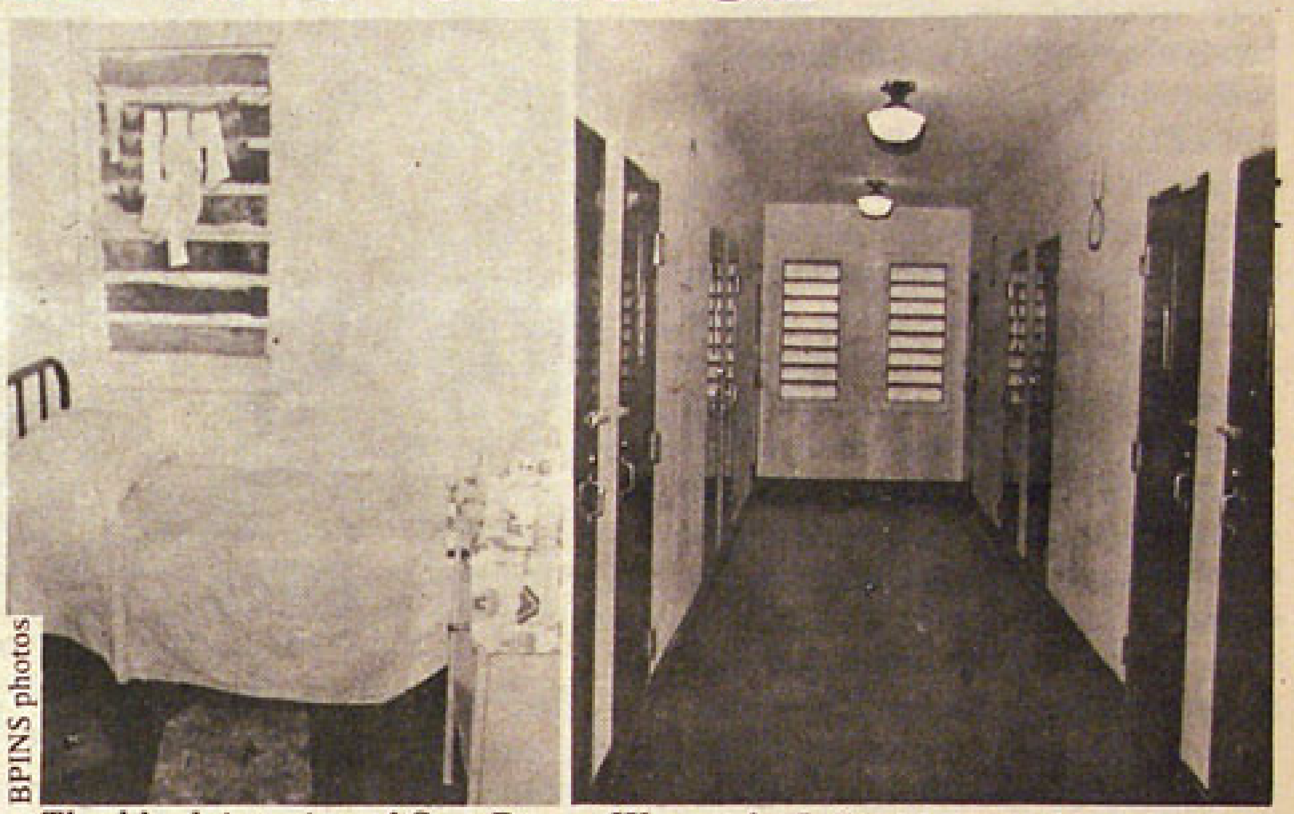
The suit seeks an injunction prohibiting the state from con-

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S.F. COUNTY JAIL FOR WOMEN: "THEY DISRESPECT A HUMAN SO BAD UNTIL IT'S PITIFUL"

(San Bruno, Calif.) - *"As you can understand, the girls are really happy to spend their time in nice, clean rooms like these,"* the sergeant said, qrotesquely unaware of the implications of what he was saying in describing the small, isolation-like cubbyholes used to warehouse the inmates here at San Francisco's County Jail for Women.

There are no bars at the Women's Jail in San Bruno, THE BLACK PANTHER discovered last week while touring the facility, so for the 29 women inmates presently incarcerated there, the oppression they confront takes on a more subtle — more insidious and vicious — form than what might be expected.



The bleak interior of San Bruno Women's Jail with its cubbyhole-like rooms (left) and long, dim corridors. A favorite punishment of guards is to lock women up in these rooms for no reason at all.

At the County Jail for Women, slow daily doses of dehumanization come in the form of constant disrespect; of a denial of ordinary feminine "luxuries" like using fingernail polish, eyeshadow, lipstick, stockings, or wearing a favorite outfit; of sitting around in the dayroom all day, every day, with nothing to do but read, play cards, watch TV or "chat"; of waiting for the dread afternoon "naptime," the lockdown from 2:30 to 5:00 p.m. or later in those "nice clean rooms"; of worrying about children who are either staying with friends or have become "wards of the court" and shipped out to a welfare "home."

"NO RIGHTS"

Asked "What's it like here?" one Black woman inmate responded:

"First of all, you don't have no rights in the jailhouse. Like your freedom, you know, you've already lost that.

"You have these rules, about 40 or 50 rules that tell you 'Do Not.' But it doesn't make no sense, you know. It's like that sign on the door over there. When you want to ask the police a question, it sounds like they just say 'Don't Knock.' Well, how are you gonna get any information if you 'Don't Knock?'

"Now, they've got a new rule. They say we're not supposed to say 'hi' to the man (a male sergeant was recently named to supervise the women's jail facility) or anything. I mean, shit, you're locked down and you can't do nothing with him, so you might as well speak to him.

"They have typing and sewing here, but that's not for me, for what I plan doing in life.

"Another thing is the food here. They tell you that you'll be getting a full-balanced diet, but it's full of starch. That's why all

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Fla. Holiday Inn Workers Continue 7 Month Strike

(H. Pierre, Fla.) - Workers here at Holiday Inn have been waging a seven-month struggle for decent wages and a guaranteed eight-hour work day.

Sisters JACKLINE YOUNG, LINDA TOMBS and MATTIE McFALLEY (above) are three of this courageous group who have walked picket lines against the Holiday Inn here for a $.30 an hour raise for these seven long months. Ms. Young, a spokesperson for the employees, had earned only $2.15 an hour after three years with the hotel while a co-worker of hers has been with Holiday Inn for 10 years and she is making a mere $2.35 an hour.

The huge Holiday Inn complex has also been following the trend set by other corporations of cutting back its work force and forcing remaining employees to carry twice their normal workload.

S.F. RALLY PROTESTS U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN ANGOLA

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

King, Jr.'s speech. "Why I Oppose the War in Vietnam." As the ralliers listened to the slain civil rights leader's stirring analysis of U.S. imperialism — which brought him into disfavor with the power structure of this country, and, many believe, was a major reason for his assassination — they were reminded that despite America's recent defeat in Vietnam, U.S. imperialism, as exemplified in Angola, continues to prey upon Black and other people of color throughout the world who are trying to liberate themselves from foreign domination.

Next on the program was Elaine Brown. Elaine, the featured speaker at the rally, spoke on behalf of the Black Coalition Against U.S. Involvement in Angola, whose members include the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), the Ethiopian Students Union, the Union of Vietnamese, the Third World Media Coalition, Black Women Organized for Action and the Black Panther Party.

BRILLIANT SPEECH

In a brilliant speech which was interrupted several times with sustained applause, Elaine blasted U.S. imperialism for its efforts to overthrow the MPLA-led government of Angola, with particularly biting criticism for White House claims that the U.S. only got involved in the West African nation because of Russian and Cuban "intervention."

"Not one word was said when the Portuguese were bombing (Angola). Not one word was said when the Portuguese were sending troops. . . Now all of a sudden they're talking about a 'Russian satellite,'" Elaine said.

Elaine, emphasizing that Angola "is not a clear Black and White issue," also criticized "Black people (who) have a tendency to get involved in nationalistic fantasies about what is Black and what is White. . . We cannot be fooled by color. . . because inside Angola (there) are two reactionary forces that are attempting to lay claim to the people's government already in existence. . ."

Urging the ralliers "to continue to wage our struggle, to make sure that the Black community and the poor communities of this country are aware of and support the people of Angola," Elaine concluded, ". . .Once we in this country are able to transform the situation here. . . then, and only then, will the people of Angola. . .and (people) all around the world be able to live a decent life in their own liberated territory." (See the Centerfold for the text of Elaine's speech.)



BPINS photos

TIRIVAI KANGAI (left), ZANU representative, and ELAINE BROWN (right), Black Panther Party chairperson, were featured speakers at San Francisco rally against U.S. intervention in Angola.

Elaine was followed by a representative of the Winter Soldier Organization (WSO) who called for decent jobs for poor people and an immediate end to U.S. aggression in Angola and elsewhere overseas.

Next, Tirivafi Kangai, North America district secretary for the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), briefly addressed the rally, expressing ZANU's and Africa's solidarity with the People's Republic of Angola.

Noting that "the U.S. government supported and cooperated with Portugal in exploiting the people of Angola and their natural resources," Brother Kangai demanded the immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces from Angola.

At the conclusion of the program, the ralliers lined up with their picket signs to make the short march to the Fairmount Hotel where they loudly demonstrated against Kissinger's speech.

Last week's rally exemplified a conviction spreading throughout America that Black, Third World and other poor people must unite to organize the community against U.S. intervention in Angola, a struggle that clearly can be won.□

Black Attorney Spellbinds Courtroom

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Answer: 'Tommy.' 'Tommy who?' 'Tommy M.F.' and then bang, bang, bang, and breaking in the doors," Montgomery graphically explained. Armed with a submachine gun, a 30 cal. carbine, several shotguns and personal as well as official sidearms, police broke into the apartment unannounced. Of 99 shots fired, only one can be said to have possibly been fired by the occupants of the apartment.

Once inside, one of the raiders, Joseph Gorman, sprayed the wall of Fred Hampton's bedroom with a 40-shot burst of machine gun bullets, Montgomery told the federal court jury panel of five Whites and one Black.

Then Gorman called out to fellow raider George Jones to check the bullets. "Jones told him, 'They're coming through,'" Montgomery said.

But when this fussilage didn't kill Hampton, Montgomery asserted that an unknown raider stood directly over the 21-year-old Black Panther Party leader's bed and fired two shots into his brain.

"He's good and dead now," the assassin boasted to a companion, in a voice overheard by one of the survivors.

Concluding his opening statements, Montgomery spoke of Fred Hampton as "probably one of the brightest, most charismatic speakers, around this area at that time. He had the power to inspire people from the ghetto to positive social action such as the Free Breakfast for Children Program and a Free Medical Clinic. . .

"He was a target for what he believed in and what he stood for, for the potential he had to join people together for the common good. . ."□

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Inmate Self-Defense

(Boston, Mass.) - A prisoner has the right to use force in aiding a fellow inmate whom he believes to be the victim of an illegal attack, even if the attack is by prison guards, the Massachusetts Supreme Court ruled last week. The state high court's decision said the right to go to the defense of a person under unlawful attack "does not necessarily stop short at the prison gates."

Abolish Agency

(Washington, D.C.) - The House Intelligence Committee approved recommendations last week to abolish the Pentagon's huge and repressive Defense Agency (DIA) and also issued guidelines that would make it more difficult for Presidents to order covert operations on their own. In studying the DIA, the Committee found that it had failed to confine its activities to military intelligence, as it had been created to do, and in some instances merely wasted money by illegally spying on the same subjects as the CIA.

Report Blocked

(Washington, D.C.) - Representative Otis Pike of New York charged recently that the White House blocked his House Intelligence Committee report to prevent embarrassing unnamed administration officials. "There is no question in my mind that Mr. Kissinger approved and participated in a great many covert operations," Pike said in making his allegations.

Domestic Worker Lawsuit

(Raleigh, N.C.) - The first suit ever filed by the U.S. Department of Labor on behalf of a domestic worker under the Fair Labor Standards Act has been lodged in U.S. District Court here. The complaint alleges that Mrs. Jessie Mae Wooten worked nearly a month for her employer who refused to pay her the $1.90 an hour minimum wage at that time. The employer refused to pay the back wages after the Labor Department sought voluntary compliance with the law and as a result a suit was filed.



MALCOLM X.

Report Nation Of Islam Set To Rename Temple After Malcolm X

(New York, N.Y.) — The National Black Network reported last week that the Nation of Islam, in the latest of a series of *startling* turnabouts, soon intends to rename its Harlem Temple #7 "Malcolm Shabbaz" in honor of the late Malcolm X, El Hajj Malik El Shabazz as he became known in the Orthodox Moslem world.

Although unconfirmed by Nation of Islam spokespersons, both the National Black Network and *The New York Times* say that the source of their surprising information is an interview conducted with Abdul Haleen Farrakan by the *Black Journal* TV show. Farrakan, national representative of Chief Minister Wallace D. Muhammed and formerly head of Temple #7, is said to have made the disclosure in a *Black Journal* show taped last weekend and scheduled to be aired in early March.

SUSPENDED

Suspended by Nation of Islam founder, the late Honorable Elijah Muhammed, in December, 1963, for his famous "chickens come home to roost" comment regarding the killing of John Kennedy, Malcolm X announced in March, 1964, that he was leaving the Nation.

Later, having previously formed the Organization of Afro-American Unity to correspond to his transformed political beliefs, Malcolm X denounced the Nation of Islam in a Detroit speech just eight days before his assassina-

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500 MARCH ON SAN JOSE CITY COUNCIL

CHICANO COMMUNITY PROTESTS POLICE MURDER OF DANNY TREVINO

(San Jose, Calif.) - The murder of 26-year-old Danny Trevino late last month by two San Jose policemen has touched off an immediate and sustained protest by a wide variety of concerned community groups and individuals here.

Trevino, a bartender, was shot and killed by two San Jose policemen on January 22, 1976, at 3:00 a.m. The policemen were supposedly answering a disturbance call at the home of Trevino's girlfriend, Mary Duarte. However, by the time they had arrived, the argument between Trevino and Ms. Duarte had ended. But, the police still ordered Trevino out of his car and when he refused, the two officers shot at him from both sides of the vehicle, killing him. The justification given for this outright murder is that police thought Trevino was going for a gun, but no weapon was found in the car.

At a community meeting called by the Confederacion De La Raza Unida at Guadalupe Church last week, over 400 people turned out to express their concern over this latest police murder. In the past five years, eight Chicanos and three Blacks have been killed by San Jose police, according to a press release issued by the Confederacion.

At this meeting, a Committee On Public Safety was formed to lead a march on the San Jose City Council and to present these seven main demands of the Council:

- The ouster of the two officers responsible for the shooting;
- The creation of an independent probe by community groups;
- Payment of damages to Brother Trevino's widow by all appropriate city government agencies;
- Full-scale review of police training procedures and regulations involving the use of firearms;
- Independent autopsy and blood analysis;
- Criminal prosecution of the two officers for murder.

Following two hours of protest by the predominantly Chicano crowd of approximately 500 who jammed the City Council chambers, the Council voted unanimously to demand an open grand jury hearing into the incident, the *San Jose Mercury* reports.

The Council also ordered an impartial, independent investigation into the shooting death and voted unanimously for city officials and chief of police Robert Murphy to keep the Committee On Public Safety informed of day-to-day developments in the probe.

In an apparent move to approach the demand for a citizens' review board, Councilman Alfredo Garza, Jr., the only Chicano to serve on the San Jose City Counil in 100 years, said he felt the Committee of Chicano leaders could be the first step toward the creation of a police commission.

The 500 protesters carried signs reading, "Stop Killing Chicano Brothers," "Is This The Way White Police Are Going To Celebrate The Bicentennial — By Their Salaries Too," and "Indict The Murderers of Danny Trevino."

Jose Villa of the Mexican-American Community Services Association told Council members the "issue is oppression." He said this oppression resulted in Chicanos and other minority residents being stopped and harassed by police officers.

"Today we buried Danny Trevino," Villa said. "This is oppression. . .The death of Danny Treviño is but a symptom of the oppressive situation."□



O.C.L.C. Sponsors Free Busing To Prisons Program

(Oakland, Calif.) - In its efforts to better serve the Black and poor oppressed community of Oakland, The Legal Aid And Education Program of the Oakland Community Learning Center (OCLC) sponsors a Free Busing To Prisons Program. The program periodically has busses going to all the major state prisons in northern California.

In addition, every Sunday at 11:00 a.m. a bus travels to the Santa Rita Rehabilitation Center, located about 35 miles east of Oakland, which serves as the county jail.

On Saturday, February 14, there will be a bus going to Soledad Prison leaving the Learning Center at 8:00 a.m. Interested persons are asked to call (415) 562-5262 to make reservations.

The Legal Aid And Education Program also sponsors a Free Commissary For Prisoners Program. Operating primarily during the Christmas season (the only time that most California prisons allow inmates to receive packages), the Program distributes packages of needed items free to inmates throughout California.

Persons who know inmates who could take advantage of this unique service are asked to call or write The Legal Aid And Education Program, 6118 E. 14th Street, Oakland, Calif. 94621, (415) 562-5262.

Woods-Todd Trial Opens

(Atlanta, Ga.) - The trial of two Black women charged with murder for defending themselves against a rape attack by a White racist insurance agent began here recently amid heavy security.

In an unjust effort to keep the public spotlight from the trial of Sisters Dessie X. Woods and Cheryl S. Todd, trial judge James O'Connor has dictated a massive "gag rule" preventing all principals in the case and lawyers from speaking to the press. He also prohibited demonstrations near the court and even the distribution of literature.

Supporters attending the trial had to walk through over 30 state troopers and endure body searches to gain entry to the courtroom. A local White resident observed, "If those girls had been White and the man 'colored,' nothing would have been said about it."□

Hard Times

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

organizations and coalitions organized around specific issues.

Addressing the Conference's Plenary Session on Saturday evening, Brother Haddock said that "labor is the backbone of this oppressive system. We who come out of the factories have long understood the importance and relationship of jobs, work and community struggles, and most importantly, how to survive from day to day."

Brother Haddock briefly discussed the struggle that the United Black Workers (UBW) have been waging at the Ford Assembly Plantation in Mahwah, New Jersey, since 1968. He pointed out that in order to be effective in its fight against the Ford Company, the UBW had "to look to outside forces for support . . .because we were being confronted not only by the Ford Motor Company but many reactionary forces. . ."

As a result of their struggle in Mahwah, Brother Haddock said, "We in the United Black Workers recognize that all struggles are interrelated and that Blacks cannot be free as long as other oppressed nationalities are not free. Only a united working class, rising up and defeating this monopoly capitalistic system can really change and defeat our combined oppression."

Calling for a "new society where the Atticas, San Quentins, Marion Tombs. . .built with our tax money will no longer be in operation," Brother Haddock emphasized that oppressed people "must take back the power that is ours. . . We can win without a doubt. If we dare to struggle, dare to fight, dare to win, dare to demand jobs, that power will really come to the people."

Following the Plenary Session "cultural artists" dedicated to forwarding people's struggles thrilled the packed Conference audience with music, dance and drama.☐

Suit Filed

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

tinuing to hold Ms. Hilliard and other nondelinquent juveniles in state correctional centers.

Money now used to keep such juveniles behind bars would be earmarked for their care in community-based centers or foster homes, it was contended.

Observers have cited the enormous profit being made by the state as a prime reason the incarceration of nondelinquent youths continues even after government officials have admitted it wasn't the best practice.☐



BPINS photos

Scenes from San Francisco County Jail for Women in San Bruno.

"They Disrespect A Human So Bad Until It's Pitiful"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

these women walk around here with their stomachs all blowed up, from eating all this starch.

"Now, they don't want to hear nothing about no riot in here, and yet instead, they tell us, 'If y'all don't be quiet, we're just gonna tell you one time or you're going to be locked up.' They tell us not to touch the deputies but the deputies can touch you and talk ignorant to you, but you don't get ignorant with them.

"If you do, you get a five-day lock-up and the only time you come out is for showers every day and a half — if they feel like it.

"Medical care? You can forget about that. When I first came here I ended up with a knot on my stomach. I took it to court to get a pass to see a doctor but they denied my pass.

"There's Dr. Till — that quack. They've got Dr. Bernstein and Dr. Manson and everyone on the streets knows their reputation. They're a bunch of quacks and the only reason they work in the jail house is that they're not qualified to work on the street.

"From what I understand, the rehab workers (social workers in the jail) have really big mouths. You say, 'Don't let this be mentioned,' but when you turn around it's going to be mentioned. So, if you want something confidential you keep it to yourself. You learn that in the jailhouse because you can't trust nobody in here.

"Why not? Because some girls in the jailhouse you might think they're cool, but you find out they're not cool. And then some police in the jailhouse act like they're cool but then you find out they're not cool because they'll give you a case just as quick as anything. That's one thing the police here believe in, is giving a person a case, give them more time, more problems.

"I would like people to know about the disrespect a human gets in jail, because they can be disrespected so bad. Now we have this man sergeant over here. He thinks he's cool and everything but he knows how to disrespect a person until it's pitiful.

"Like, me and him got into an argument yesterday because when we're doing something he wants us to do it only his way.

"So, he said to me, 'I'll give you five days lock-up and take away your good time and everything.'

"So, I said to him, 'I don't care because I'm already here doing time, and you can't do too much else to me'. . ."☐



Milwaukee's Lewis family has to wear heavy clothes inside of their home because of lack of money to purchase fuel oil.

MILWAUKEE WELFARE AGENCIES ALLOW POOR FAMILIES TO FREEZE

(Milwaukee, Wisc.) — Many welfare recipients here who are unable to pay for the rising cost of heating fuel for their homes are being forced to endure this harsh winter with only the clothes on their backs to ward off below zero temperatures, the *Milwaukee Star-Times* reports.

Efforts being made by the Milwaukee Tenants Union and Black Wisconsin state legislator Monroe Swan so far have not been able to force state administrators to deal with this growing problem.

The Milwaukee Tenants Union and a new community veterans organization have both tried to solicit free fuel from oil companies for needy families but few have donated. The Wisconsin National Guard has assisted the Tenants Union in finding about 2,000 gallons of fuel to be given away but that program quickly ended when the Guard was forced to return to other duties.

FEDERAL COURT

A federal court in Wisconsin had decided to extend a federally-funded assistance program to include utility shutoff victims but the state Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS) went against the court order by entirely ending its participation in the program.

The Department's justification for its move was that the program largely duplicated a similar program operated by the state's Social Development Commission. However, it was later revealed that welfare recipients are not included in this program.

According to Tenants Union member Pat Hollins, "the DHSS is using that (duplicated services) as an excuse and knew it then. The fact of the matter is, they just don't care."

In an interview with the *Star Times*, Ms. Hollins said, "Since mid-December, when that DHSS decision was made, we received over 50 calls from families without heat, most of whom we have been able to help. But. . . it's the state's and the county's job and they refuse to do anything about it."

According to Ms. Hollins, the only state official to come to the aid of these needy families has been the Black state senator Monroe Swan. "Swan got oil for four families on his own so far, and although we have nothing but praise for him we all know there is only so much one man can do."

Swan, who recently chaired state hearings on brutality charges at Waupun Prison, has asked for a special legislative session to deal with the problem, but to date his efforts have been unsuccessful.□

BANKS INCREASE CONTROL OVER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOUSING

Tenants in Massachusetts public and private housing are experiencing the hardships of a national trend where big banks are increasing control over their lives, according to the following report from Community Press Features.

(Boston, Mass.) — Although public housing is owned by local housing authorities and subsidized by the state government, their construction is financed with money borrowed from private financial institutions. To build a project, the Housing Authority raises funds through the state's Department of Community Affairs (DCA) which issues a note to the bank. The note promises to repay the loan, with interest, in a year.

After the project is finished, DCA issues another note to the bank at the current interest rate to pay off the first one. The state pays the interest on the note with tax revenues. This refinancing process has continued for years, long after projects have been completed and occupied.

The original plan was to convert these short-term notes to long-term bonds, which the state would gradually pay off over 40 years at fixed interest rates. But usually this didn't happen. The banks have preferred short-term financing which creates bigger profits, faster, with each note sale.

Currently, the state is $600 million in debt on its public housing projects. Ninety per cent of this is in notes that have to be refinanced annually at higher interest rates.

Under the Massachusetts Housing Finance Agency (MHFA) program, a quasi-government bank (MHFA) lends money to a private developer who then builds housing for a mixed income population. Like the housing authorities, MHFA also gets its money from private financial institutions; it sells short-term notes for construction and then lends the money to developers, who must repay their loans, plus interest, out of project rents.

As with public housing MHFA notes are supposed to be converted to long-term bonds after construction. But 75 per cent of MHFA's total outstanding debt of $585 million is still in short-term notes. MHFA must refinance these notes each year at higher and higher interest rates the cost of which are passed on to tenants.

Public housing debt and, more recently, MHFA notes are legally backed by the "full faith and credit" of the Commonwealth. That is, the state must pay back the investors if the agencies can't. The state also has a "moral obligation" to repay MHFA's long-term bondholders. Moreover, interests on housing notes and bonds is exempt from state and federal income tax.

Because of these features housing projects have attracted big investors like the First National Bank of Boston, major New York City banks, and wealthy individuals seeking big tax-free profits. The refinancing necessities have made state housing programs extremely vulnerable to the whims of the powerful financial institutions which must agree to refinance the debt.

BANKS THREATEN

Last fall the banks used their power threatening to refuse to refinance $132 million of MHFA notes until the budget was "balanced."

Some effects of the state housing crisis are just now being felt. Many MHFA tenants will face rent increases to cover rising interest costs on MHFA notes. In public housing, tenants' rents are limited to 25 per cent of income. But given the need for the state to increasingly subsidize public housing's rising interest costs, housing authorities will be under increasing pressure to accept higher income families who can pay more rent. The DCA has already attempted to raise tenants' rents, to lessen the growing state subsidy burden.

Through a total restructuring of the tax system with a steep progressive tax on all income and wealth, tax monies could finance housing. By bypassing the banks, tenants and taxpayers would save money while more needed housing units and jobs could be provided.□

Attention A.F.D.C. Applicants

(Sacramento, Calif.) - Back payments continue to be available to California residents who applied for or received Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) for themselves or their dependents since October 1, 1971.

Potentially eligible for refunds are those persons who: (1) Applied for or received AFDC in the last three years while either pregnant or living with someone who was pregnant; (2) Receiving or living with someone receiving aid due to blindness, disability or old age; (3) Receiving housing, utilities, food or clothing which was paid for by someone else.

People who believe they qualify must contact their county welfare office by March 31, 1976.□

...And Bid Him Sing

By David G. Du Bois

Exciting New Novel Examines Lives Of Black Americans In Egypt



Busy street corner in Cairo suburb.

In the following portion of . . . And Bid Him Sing, we continue to learn about Fawzy, the close friend of Bob Jones, a Black American journalist living in Cairo, Egypt, the setting of this suspenseful novel by BLACK PANTHER Editor-in-Chief David G. Du Bois. Brother Du Bois describes the lives of Black Americans living in Cairo who have fled the U.S. in a vain attempt to escape the degradation of American racism.

PART 18

Fawzy's admiration for Suliman increased, as did his fears for Suliman's well-being. But, his hopes of benefiting financially from this American plummeted. *"Malesh,"* he thought to himself as he turned into the doorway of the six-story building.

The entrance was tiny and without light. There was no lift. The stairway was littered and dirty. At each landing he stepped over small children for whom this was their play area.

At the first open door on the third floor a woman in black sat on the floor just inside, cuddling an infant at her breast. He asked for Suliman's apartment. She tossed her head, "Fourth door on the left. But he's not in. Left earlier than usual this morning. His woman's there. She's got company." This last was said with a note of contempt in her voice that Fawzy was meant to catch, and did.

"What company?"

"Some of her entertainment friends," the woman answered, putting an emphasis on the word entertainment, and turning her attention back to the fly-covered babe.

The only mention of Karima made at Bob's the day before had been that Suliman was married to an Egyptian. Fawzy wanted to ask about her, but custom prevented such inquiry. He would have asked Bob if he'd had an opportunity. No opportunity presented itself. This was another reason he'd decided to visit Suliman today. His interest was now aroused by the reaction of the woman.

The fourth door on the left was the only door that was closed. He stood before it for an instant, listening, and heard several female voices in agitated conversation. He knocked hard, and waited. The immediate *"Enfuddle"* surprised him. He'd expected a few moments' pause while the women inside got themselves into seclusion, or at least made ready to receive a stranger who might be male. His knock had been meant to indicate that he was a man and to warn them.

NATURAL CURIOSITY

He knew at this point he should ask from his side of the closed door if Suliman was there. But his natural curiosity and his acute sense of the sensual got the better of him and he pushed open the door. In a sweeping glance he took in the tiny, cluttered room. Two cafe-au-lait women sat cross-legged on the bed. A third chocolate brown in color, stood at the foot of the bed just in front of the door. Her arms were full of some cotton material. The three looked at Fawzy without diverting their eyes, waiting for him to speak.

"Salem wa alaikum," he said. "Is Suliman in?"

The chocolate-colored woman answered. "No, but he should be back soon." After a pause she added, "Come in."

With the heat already rising in his body Fawzy was tempted to enter. Such an invitation to an unknown male could mean only one thing in his ethic. He had a sixth sense about such things and was seldom wrong. He was governed by a conviction that his heat for the physical burned with double intensity in every woman. "Are you his wife?" He saw the glance that passed between the two on the bed.

"Yes. I am Karima. Come in and have a glass of tea. Suliman should be coming soon."

"thank you. I'll return later. When do you expect him?"

"He should be here now, but, I cannot say for sure."

"Well, when he comes tell him Fawzy, Bob's friend, came by. I'll come again later on." He turned to go. *"Salem wa alaikum."* The two on the bed had hardly taken their eyes off him during his exchange with Karima. As his glance swept over them now they looked away. Fawzy was sure he saw disappointment in their expressions.

"Ma Salem," Karima said as he headed down the corridor.

His worst fears were now confirmed. When Bob told him Suliman was married to an Egyptian. Fawzy was sure she was some hustler out to get her name on an American passport in order to get out of the country. He was also sure she would be draining him of every cent he had. This last she must have already done, he thought to himself as he left the building.

SUSPICION

That room raised another suspicion in Fawzy's mind. Maybe they're not really married, just living together. She's obviously a whore and surely Suliman knew this. How else could he have met her? Fawzy decided he'd make another visit soon in hopes of catching her there alone. He could then confirm his suspicion and decide on a course of action.

He headed back down the lane in the direction of the carpentry shop. When he rounded the corner he almost walked into two men standing in front of the shop. They were speaking English. Their clothes indicated they were foreigners. One wore large black sunglasses. The other carried a slim black leather-and-chrome briefcase. Both were dark-skinned.

"I'm sorry," Fawzy said in English.

"It's okay, man," the one in sunglasses replied.

Fawzy was about to ask them if they knew Suliman when he saw Suliman inside the shop talking earnestly to the carpenter. The carpenter had seen Fawzy and was pointing to him. Suliman turned, saw Fawzy and lunged out of the shop with amazing swiftness, his right hand extended. The stern expression on his face had not changed. But Fawzy caught the warmth of his greeting in the firm, lingering handshake.

TO BE CONTINUED

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"Loving"

The chapter "Loving" is concluded in this portion of Revolutionary Suicide *as Huey P. Newton, leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party, explains how the communal lifestyle of the Black Panther Party resolved, for him, the inherent contradictions of marriage in capitalist society. In the beginning chapter "Freedom," Huey tells of his experience in the notorious "soul breaker" of Alameda County Jail.*

PART 37

I should have seen the danger. Some of her poems had foreshadowed the self-destructive impulse. One of them, in particular, had a somber, despairing quality:

"The pigeons of my conscience
Make shadows on the wall.
The cannibal that lives within my mind
Leaves no room for the imagination.
I regret just this."

My experience with Dolores reinforced, in the end, my conviction that the demands two people make upon each other can be crippling and destructive. No matter how much they love each other, the values of our society conspire to add intolerable pressure to a binding relationship. The contradictions inherent in marriage make it all but impossible to survive.

These contradictions have been solved by the values of the Black Panther Party and by the Party's communal life. The closeness of the group and the shared sense of purpose transform us into a harmonious, functioning body, working for the destruction of those conditions that make people suffer.

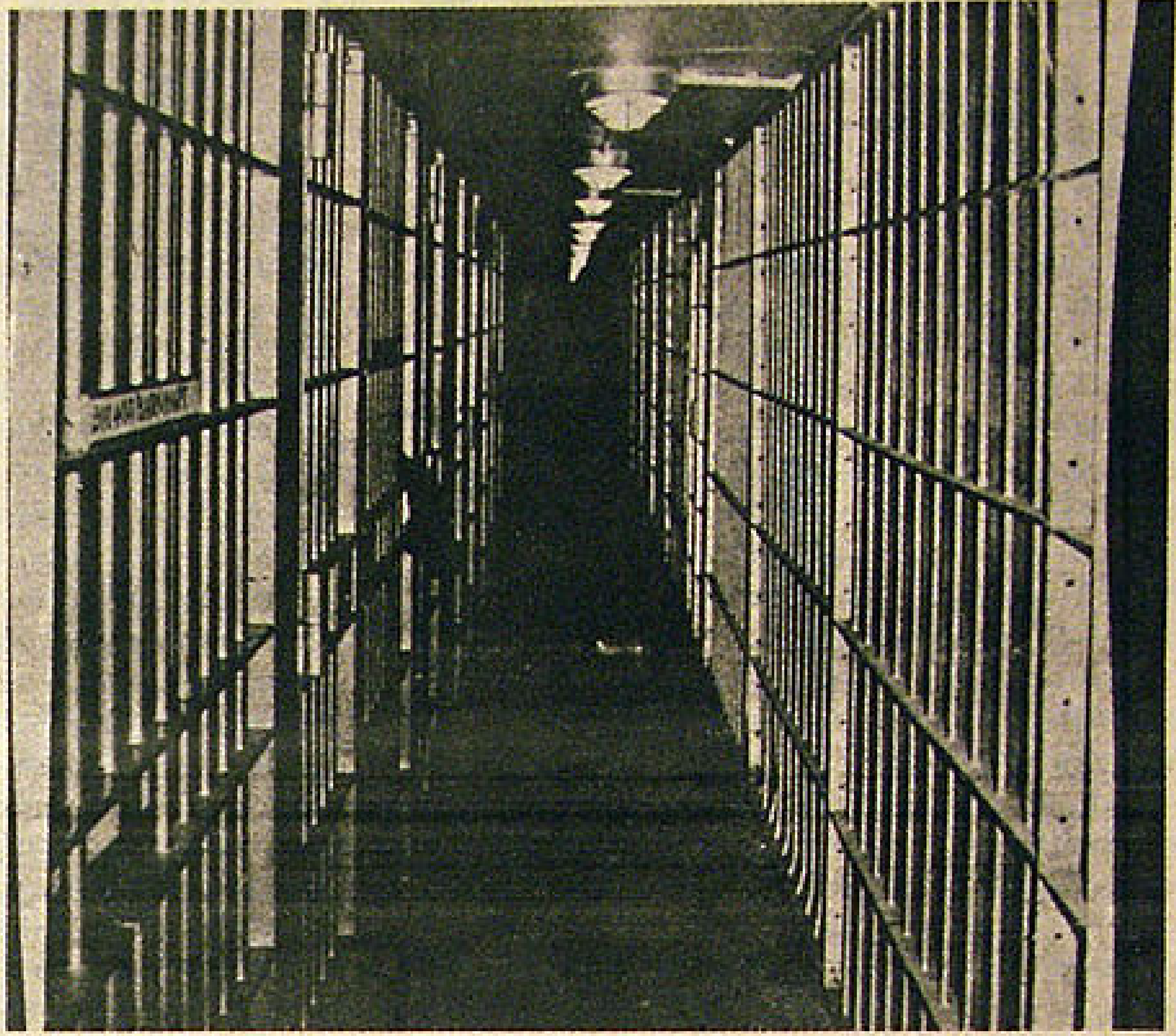
Our unity has transformed us to the point where we have not compromised with the system; we have the closeness and love of family life, the will to live in spite of cruel conditions. Consciousness is the first step toward control of a situation. We feel free as a group; we know what troubles us, and we act.

BOURGEOIS VALUES

Bourgeois values define the family situation in America, give it certain goals. Oppressed and poor people who try to reach these goals fail because of the very conditions that the bourgeoisie has established. There is the dilemma. We need a family, because every man and woman deserves the kind of spiritual support and unity a family provides. Black people try to reach the goals set by the dominant culture and fail without knowing why.

How do you solve the situation? By staying outside the system living alone? I found that to be an outsider is to be alienated and unhappy. In the Party we have formed a family, a fighting family that is a vital unit in itself.

We have no romantic and fictional notions about getting married and living happily ever after behind a white picket fence. We choose to live together for a common purpose, and together we fight for our existence and our goals. Today we have the closeness, the harmony and freedom that we sought so long.



By enduring the cruelties and abuses of jail confinement Huey P. Newton realized the importance of controlling one's mind and body.

"Freedom"

"Locked in jail, wihin a jail, my mind is still free. . . What if a person was so oriented that the loss of no material thing could cause him mental disorganization? This is the free agent."
GEORGE JACKSON,
Soledad Brother

Jail is an odd place to find freedom, but that was the place I first found mine: the Alameda County Jail in Oakland in 1964. This jail is located on the tenth floor of the Alameda County Court House, the huge, white building we call "Moby Dick." When I was falsely convicted of the assault against Odell Lee, Judge Dieden sent me there to await sentencing. Shortly after I arrived, I was made a trusty, which gave me an opportunity to move about freely.

NOT GOOD

Conditions were not good; in fact, the place blew up a few weeks later, when the inmates refused to go on eating starches and split-pea soup at almost every meal, and went on a food strike. I joined them. When we were brought our split-pea soup, we hurled it back through the bars, all over the walls, and refused to lock up in our cells.

I was the only trusty who took part in the strike, and because I could move between cell blocks, they charged me with organizing it. True, I had carried a few messages back and forth, but I was not an organizer then, not that it mattered to the jail administration.

Trusties were supposed to go along with the Establishment in everything, and since I could not do that, I was slapped with the organizing label and put in the "hole" — what Black prisoners call the "soul-breaker."

I was twenty-two years old, and I had been in jail before on various beefs, mostly burglary and petty larceny. My parents were pretty sick of me in my late teens and the years following, so I had to depend on Sonny Man to come up from Los Angeles, or wherever he was, to bail me out.

Since I had been "given" to him, he came whenever he could. But sometimes I could not find him. At any rate, I was no stranger to jail by 1964, although I had never been in extreme solitary confinement.

CONDITIONS

Within jail, there are four levels of confinement: the main line, segregation, isolation, and solitary — the "soul breaker." You can be in jail in jail, but the soul breaker is your "last" end of the world. In 1964, there were two of these deprivation cells at the Alameda County Court House; each was four and a half feet wide, by six feet long, by ten feet high. The floor was dark red rubber tile, and the walls were black.

If the guards wanted to, they could turn on a light in the ceiling, but I was always kept in the dark, and nude. That is a part of the deprivation, why the soul breaker is called a strip cell. Sometimes the prisoner in the other cell would get a blanket, but they never gave me one. He sometimes got toilet paper, too—the limit was two squares—and when he begged for more, he was told no, that is part of the punishment.

TO BE CONTINUED

TEXT OF SPEECH AT S.F. RALLY TO END U.S. INTERVENTION IN ANGOLA

ELAINE BROWN: "THIS IS OUR COMMON STRUGGLE"

On Tuesday, February 3, Ms. Elaine Brown, chairperson and leading member of the Black Panther Party, addressed a spirited crowd of over 600 demonstrators gathered in Union Square Park in San Francisco protesting U.S. involvement in Angola, supporting the legitimate MPLA-led government of the People's Republic of Angola and demanding "Jobs, Not War" in the U.S. (See cover story.) The text of Elaine's speech follows.

"Power to the People! Power to the struggle in Angola, Power to the MPLA and the People's Republic of Angola.

"I'm glad that we have been able to get together to demonstrate our support of the people of Angola and the people of Africa. I'm honored to speak on behalf of the Black Coalition Against U.S. Involvement in Angola which is represented by ZANU (Zimbabwe African National Union), the Ethiopian Students Union, the Union of Vietnamese, the Third World Media Coalition, Black Women Organized for Action, as well as the Black Panther Party, for which I am speaking today.

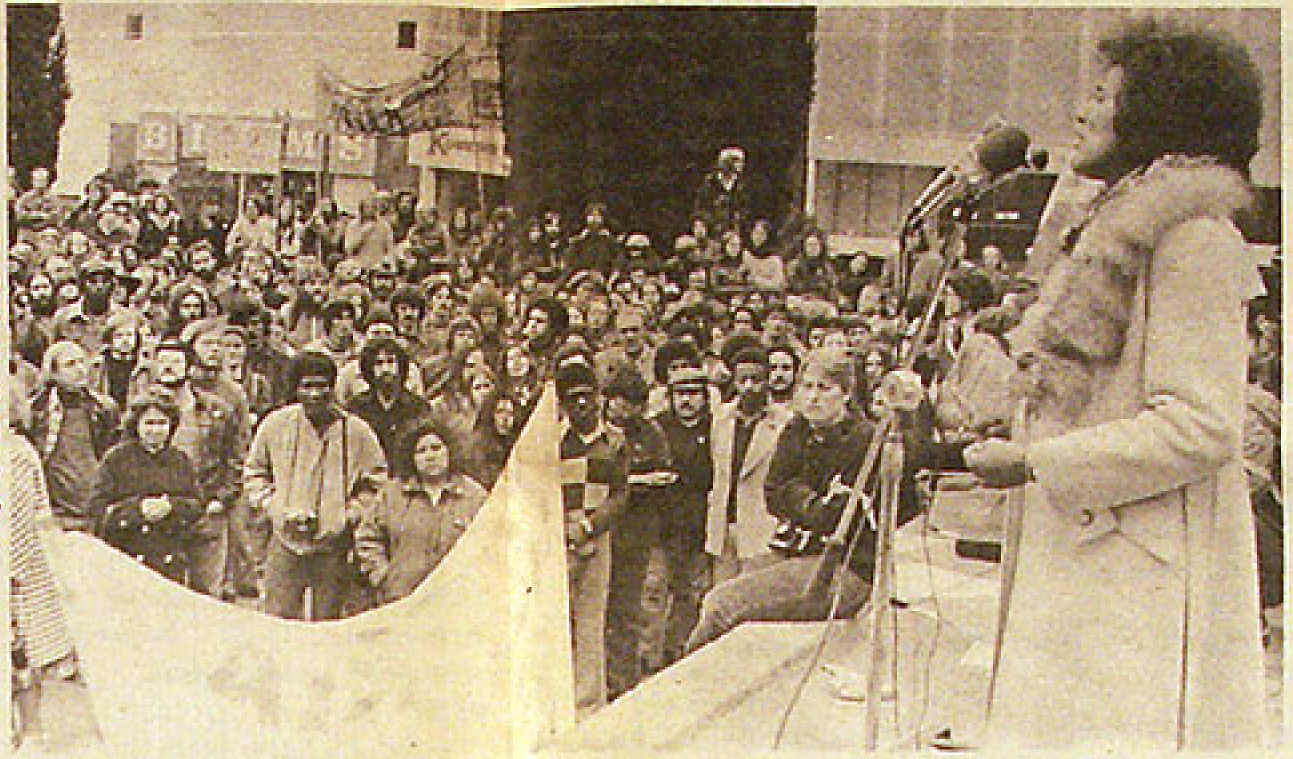
"I want to say a few words about Kissinger and this business of American involvement in Angola. There is not a 'factionalized' struggle in Angola. There's already a government there, and the U.S. is trying to overturn that government. There are some people in the United States who are thinking along the lines of a U.S. government there.

"Of course, the U.S. has always been involved wherever there have been people struggling against colonialism and against imperialism. The U.S. has always been involved directly and indirectly wherever people have decided that they want to determine their lives for themselves. So this is nothing new for the Kissingers.

"I must say something special about Henry Kissinger because he is here in San Francisco today. He has the audacity to talk about U.S. involvement here in our very faces. We have a man here who is nothing but an employee of Nelson Rockefeller; a man who, in fact, is really the President of the United States because Gerald Ford doesn't say anthing unless Henry Kissinger tells him to. We have a foreign import, a man who is suddenly naturalized so that he can come into this country and produce the kind of fascism that was produced in his native Germany. This is so insulting to the American people that it's beyond my comprehension that we continue to allow him to hold office in this country.

COG IN A MACHINERY

"But, we don't want to get hung up on the individual, Henry Kissinger as an individual. He's only one cog in a machinery, a machinery of multinational corporations that use the armed forces of this country — and as Martin Luther King said, eventually use poor people, Black, White, Chicano and Native American people — so that they can pawn off their rotten products on the people of the world. This is what we are struggling against, and this is what we're talking about.



ELAINE BROWN: "The U.S. has always been involved directly or indirectly wherever people have decided that they want to determine their lives for themselves."

"This is our common struggle, not only for Black people — because for us it is the motherland which we are talking about — but for all interested and progressive-thinking people concerned with the lives of poor and oppressed people throughout the entire world. This is why it is wonderful that we've gotten together today to make this statement. Our statement may not be totally effective today, but it will continue to grow if we want it to; growing until such time as the U.S. has completely gotten out of Angola.

"But let's not be fooled if they take a few troops out or if they don't send any money. In neighboring Zaire you have a member of the CIA in the form of (Zaire President) Mobutu, who along with another Black man named Dr. Ralph Bunche — now dead — was able to assassinate Patrice Lumumba and set back the revolutionary struggle in that area as it was waged and directed under Lumumba. Mobutu has the audacity to say that the Congo — now called Zaire after having a contest — will support the reactionary forces inside Angola, getting money filtered into Zaire through the United States.

"Don't be fooled if the United States says, 'All right, we won't give any more money to Angola. We will withdraw.' The U.S. will support the reactionary governments that exist in some countries in Africa, such as in neighboring Zaire. We have to continue to identify those problems.

"It is not a clear Black and White issue because we know that inside Angola there are two reactionary forces that are attempting to lay claim to the people's government already in existence, having fought a long and hard struggle against Portuguese imperialism bolstered by the United States. We have to remember that the United States never said a word about the Angolan people being overrun by the Portuguese. Now all of a sudden Angola is supposed to be a 'Russian satellite,' and the U.S. is concerned about 'foreign intervention,' and that's why it's involved.

"Not one word was said when they were bombing. Not one word was said when the Portuguese were sending troops. Not one word was said when U.S. imperialism provided guns and machinery. Now all of a sudden they're talking about a 'Russian satellite.'

"I want to say this particularly as a Black person in this country. We know that Holden Roberto and Dr. Savimbi represent the forces of reaction in Angola. We cannot be fooled by color. A lot of Black people have a tendency to get involved in nationalistic fantasies about what is Black and what is White. While Angola has its Holden Robertos and its Dr. Savimbis, we have our Roy Innises (executive director of CORE, Congress of Racial Equality) and our Ron Karengas (former leader of the reactionary Southern California-based US organization).

"As some of you may know, recent publications have revealed that the Black Panther Party, specifically, as well as other *progressive organizations, was set up by the* FBI and the CIA; it hasn't come out, but obviously the CIA is involved. (They're probably a few CIA agents right now out here. I hope they're as cold as I am. They have to stand out here with us, being mad about it.) They're trying to get involved in our struggle, constantly trying to divide us, using organization against organization.

F.B.I. NOTES

"The FBI has admitted that it sent notes to the US organization saying that it should kill members of the Black Panther Party. There were not US members killed but there were Panthers killed. I was there. They sent people in Chicago to try to assassinate members of the Black Panther Party, but when that failed they just walked on inside (referring to the December 4, 1969, predawn police raid in which Illinois State Chapter Black Panther Party leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark were assassinated).

"They've sent people to infiltrate every progressive and left organization in this country to try to destroy us. It certainly should come as no surprise that they would put everything they've got into what's happening in Angola. It's not only the oil in Angola. The fact is that Africa is rich in resources. Africa can eventually become the breadbasket of the world. It has the potential to feed the world and provide energy for the entire world's people.

"It's not only for these reasons but also for the political fact that they cannot have the insult of Vietnam again, or Cuba — another 'little country' with only 10 million people — rise up against an imperialist monster, overthrow it and produce liberated territory. This is insulting to the imperialist mind.

"We have an ideologue in the form of Nelson Rockefeller. Nelson Rockefeller, like Gerald Ford, understands, intends and promotes every single action that he takes in the name of imperialism, fascism, racism and capitalism. We understand what he's doing, and it's insulting to the Nelson Rockefellers that a few Blacks in Angola would have the audacity to stand up to the very might of U.S. imperialism and talk about freedom and liberation. It's insulting to them and they will not have it. They will do anything and go to any lengths to destroy them.

"Therefore, it is important we clearly identify who our enemies are and who our friends are. Our enemies in Angola are Dr. Savimbi. Our enemies in Angola are Holden Roberto. The misdirected and misguided few — few — Angolan people who have supported UNITA and FNLA can be turned around, can be swayed, can be educated to the real enemy and drive that enemy out of Angola.

"We must continue to struggle. The Black Coalition Against U.S. Involvement in Angola will continue to exist, will continue to promote and educate people around the issues of Angola — whether it be in San Francisco, Oakland or anywhere else throughout this country. We are going to continue to wage our struggle, to make sure that the Black community and the poor communities of this country are aware and support the people of Angola.

FINAL WORD

"I would like to say one final word. We cannot allow the U.S. imperialists to trick us anymore. We are not going to allow Roy Innis to send so-called 'troops' to Angola. If Roy Innis chooses to send a medical corps into *Angola because he feels there are so many* people wounded, *I would like to tell him that* the people of Harlem, where he is, are in desperate need of medical help. He can go into Harlem and serve the people of Harlem, where he is. He will not have to put out any extra money and go all the way to Angola. People are dying every day in Harlem, of gunshot wounds by police, of hunger and disease. If he is so concerned, then he should involve himself in his immediate area, and that will have a tremendous effect on the people of Angola.

"Once we in this country are able to overturn the situation here, once we're able to transform the situation here so that the masses of people have control over their lives, then, and only then, will the people of Angola, of Vietnam, of Latin America, and all around the world be able to live a decent life in their own liberated territory.

"Power to the People!"□



ELAINE BROWN speaking out against U.S. imperialism in Angola.

U.S. Intervention In Angola

The following article, reprinted from the January 30 issue of the International Bulletin, *provides further documentation refuting the Ford administration's claim that the U.S. only intervened in Angola as a response to Russian involvement in the West African nation. The article traces American intervention in Angola back to 1960-61 when the CIA, at the direction of President John F. Kennedy, began paying FNLA (Front for the Liberation of Angola) leader Holden Roberto $10,000 a year for "intelligence action."*

Secretary of State Kissinger has argued that U.S. intervention in Angola is only a response to Soviet involvement. His argument has been echoed in the media — although recent press accounts have begun to challenge it.

"SHAMELESS HYPOCRISY"

Writing in *The Nation*, January 10, Immanuel Wallerstein, a former president of the African Studies Association, describes the Kissinger rationale as "shameless hypocrisy "The fact is that the United States has been intervening in Angola and Zaire *since 1960*," Wallerstein says, " — continuously, flagrantly and *never on the side of progressive forces.* Angola might never have been independent ten years ago, were it not for U.S. support of pro-Western FNLA), of Mobutu (president of Zaire and chief backer of the FNLA) against anyone who threatened the structures of dominance in southern Africa."

U.S. support for Portuguese colonialism in Africa dates back at least to World War II when the Roosevelt administration sought access to the strategic Portuguese Azores Islands as a military base in the Atlantic. In return for use of the Azores, the U.S. government pledged "to respect Portuguese sovereignty in all Portuguese colonies." That assurance was given to the fascist Salazar regime by cold war diplomat George Kennan, who negotiated with the Portuguese during the war.

SALAZAR REGIME

Under Truman and Eisenhower, the United States continued to support the Salazar regime — militarily and economically — and did nothing to challenge Portuguese colonial rule in Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Angola and the islands of Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe. The U.S. welcomed Portugal into the NATO alliance in April, 1949. From 1953 to 1956 Washington paid for more than half of the Portuguese military budget — and in 1956 the Azores agreement was renewed for six more years.

The Kennedy administration moved away from unconditional support for Portuguese colonialism, paying lip service to African self-determination. According to recent revelations in *The New York Times*, President Kennedy even authorized the CIA to begin funding the most "compatible" of the Angolan independence groups — the pro-Western FNLA. In 1961, the CIA started paying the FNLA's anti-communist leader, Holden Roberto, $10,000 a year for "intelligence collection."

Roberto was a natural choice as an American ally since he was sponsored by Zaire's President Kasavubu and later chief of state Mobutu. The Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations intervened in the Congo (now Zaire) to block the radical nationalist Patrice Lumumba — even plotting his assassination — and bolstered the pro-Western Kasavubu-Mobutu forces. Thus, U.S. intervention in Angola grew out of U.S. intervention in the Congo — one of the CIA's most notorious operations.

One intelligence source told *Newsday*, December 21, that the Congo operation was "the heyday of the CIA 'cowboys'. . . we got cocky, thinking we could go into any African situation and by spending enough money and killing enough people, we'd be able to get any results we wanted."

MAIN TRUST

Although the CIA was financing the FNLA, the main thrust of U.S. foreign policy under Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon and Ford was to support the Portuguese in Africa — even quietly backing the Portuguese colonial wars with military supplies funneled through NATO. Support for the FNLA appears to have been part of a strategy of keeping open U.S. options.

Under Nixon and Kissinger — who "tilted" more heavily toward the White minority regimes in southern Africa than the previous Democratic administrations — support for the FNLA was reportedly dropped. During this period, U.S. corporations — Gulf Oil, General Electric, Tenneco, and several diamond concerns — sharply increased their investment in Angola with the full cooperation of the Portuguese regime.

BELIEVED

Nixon and Kissinger believed — as outlined in National Security Study Memorandum 39 — that the Portuguese could contain the independence movements in their colonies and should therefore have unqualified U.S. support. The coup in Portugal in April, 1974, apparently took Washington by surprise. Kissinger was reportedly "unsettled" by the rapid takeover of the militant liberation movements — the PAIGC in Guinea-Bissau and FRELIMO in Mozambique.

According to *The New York Times*, September 25, 1975, and other sources, U.S. covert aid to the FNLA was reinstated early last year when the Ford administration realized there was no other way to block the leftist MPLA from coming to power in Angola. The U.S. had been powerless to thwart the PAIGC and FRELIMO, but the CIA began doing all it could to stop the MPLA.

Seymour Hersh's exposes in *The Times*, December 14 and 19, and accounts in other papers (*Washington Post, Newsday, Christian Science Monitor, Los Angeles Times*) make clear that the United States moved first in Angola — before the Soviet Union — reviving the near dormant FNLA and injecting another

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THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowlede of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal insitutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

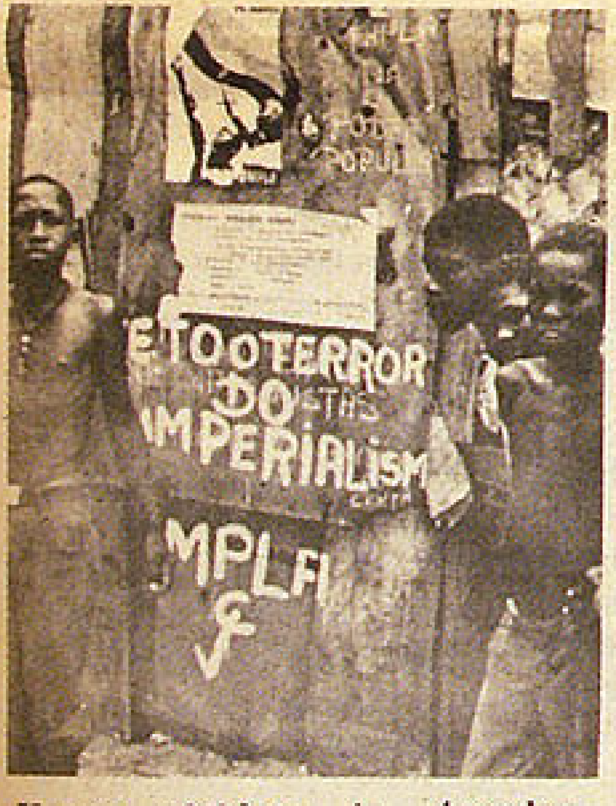
FEBRUARY 4

Angolans Celebrate 15th Anniversary Of Armed Struggle

(Luanda, People's Republic of Angola) - A colorful, spirited parade in which several thousand Angolans participated was the highlight of the fifteenth anniversary celebration here on February 4 marking the beginning of the Angolan people's struggle against Portuguese colonialism.

Nicholas Ashford, writing for the *London Times*, reported that the celebration began at Sao Paulo Prison which was attacked on February 4, 1961, by a group of MPLA combatants from Luanda's shanty towns. The MPLA, then banned and hunted by the Portuguese secret police, were attempting to free political prisoners before Portugal could deport them or execute them.

The courageous assault ended in a bloody massacre, with the murder of 40 Africans by Portuguese troops who, during the



Young children in Angolan shanty town.

following days, slaughtered over 1,000 more Angolan people.

At the Prison, over 350 veterans of the 1961 attack, dressed in black uniforms and carrying knives that were used in the attack, along with former prisoners, attended the unveiling of a plaque to commemorate the event. The eighteenth century Prison is slated to become a museum but counterrevolutionary prisoners are still held there.

Agostinho Neto, president of the People's Republic of Angola, later laid a stone marking the tomb of the unknown warrior at one of Luanda's main cemeteries.

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M.P.L.A. LIBERATES ENEMY "CAPITAL" OF HUAMBO

U.N.I.T.A. Forces Abandon City Without A Fight

(Luanda, People's Republic of Angola) - In a major military victory, forces of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) last Sunday liberated the enemy "capital" city of Huambo, pushing CIA-backed forces further into southern Angola.

Radio Luanda announced here that troops of the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) abandoned Huambo at noon Sunday after having received an ultimatum from the MPLA at 7:00 that morning giving UNITA four hours to leave the city. UNITA and its ally against the MPLA, the Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), had used Huambo as their "capital."

ALL BUT EMPTY

When the MPLA liberation forces marched into Huambo, they found an all but empty city, Radio Luanda said. UNITA uniforms were strewn over the streets of the city, and those few UNITA troops who remained had removed their uniforms and replaced them with civilian clothes.

UNITA forces, backed by the U.S., South Africa and the reactionary government of Zaire, fled to their military headquarters at Silva Porto, which South African sources say will soon be liberated by the MPLA.

In another development, a high-ranking MPLA official revealed last week that the MPLA had defeated a column of White mercenaries who were attempting to advance southward from a point near the Zaire border. He also said that 600 to 700 newly recruited White mercenaries have arrived in Angola to bolster the sagging strength of the CIA-financed Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

The South African government announced last week that its forces are holding a buffer zone across Angola up to 50 miles deep, stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Zambian border, where 4,000-5,000 soldiers are patrolling.

The New York Times reported that South African sources expect the present defensive live of UNITA — which is located about 300 miles north of Angola's southern border — will be crushed by the MPLA whom it is predicted will push UNITA forces southward from the center of the country to a line about 100 miles north of the Namibian (South West Africa) border.



MPLA combatants are surging toward total victory and liberation in People's Angola.

The towns along this defense line, *The Times* said, were the key points along an east-west front that was created across Angola last December largely through the invasion of South African troops. These troops were forced to abandon the front last month because of repeated attacks by MPLA forces.

The port cities of Benguela and Lobito, the key eastern rail center of Luso, are now the main targets of the MPLA's offensive. By liberating these cities, the MPLA will succeed in gaining control of the full length of the Benguela Railroad, the vital export route for copper produced in neighboring Zambia and Zaire.

Commenting on the newly recruited White mercenaries arriving in Angola in a desperate effort to aid FNLA and UNITA forces, MPLA Political Commissar, Commandante Julio Almeida,

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U.S. MILITARY TRAINING FOREIGN TROOPS AS PART OF PENTAGON GLOBAL STRATEGY

The U.S. government's covert involvement in attempting the overthrow of the legitimate government of Angola, represented by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), serves as a prime example of how the greedy, arrogant and racist controllers of this society attempt to enforce their will on other peoples of the world.

In Part 4 of this continuing series on the role of the U.S. military training of foreign troops—part of the Pentagon's global strategy—the origin and purpose of several different "schools" in Latin America, specifically designed to instill fascist political tactics and a proficiency in overkill methods, is described.

The article is reprinted from the January, 1976, issue of the Latin America and Empire Report, published by the North American Congress on Latin American (NACLA).

PART 4

The Panama Canal Zone houses the headquarters of the U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM), which coordinates all U.S. military and intelligence activities in Latin America, including the military assistance programs.

It was originally created to defend the Canal Zone itself, but through the years its function has expanded to include the defense of U.S. interests throughout Latin America.

Under the jurisdiction of SOUTHCOM are the 14 U.S. military bases located in the Canal Zone itself, including Fort Gulick which houses the 8th Special Forces (Green Berets) and the U.S. Army School of the Americas which trains thousands of Latin American military personnel.

The military bases are at the heart of the long-standing dispute with the Panamanian government over a new treaty returning sovereignty of the 550 square mile Canal Zone to Panama. Though various issues have been resolved between the negotiators, the question of the military bases and defense of the Canal continues to pose serious problems.

Panama wants to limit the number of bases to three and to reduce the U.S. presence of more than 14,000 troops now in the Zone. The Pentagon has recently assigned a representative to the negotiating team led by Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker to prevent the State Department from giving up strategic U.S. interests in the Zone, among them the military bases.



"No to the murderous junta that now rules Chile."

In 1974, SOUTHCOM was identified as one of seven major U.S. military headquarters slated to be shut down by 1975. This was partly due to the costs of operating the program: $136.5 million in 1974.

However, a Pentagon spokesman indicated that the only real change is a partial withdrawal of Army units from the Command. None of the programs under the jurisdiction of SOUTHCOM will be affected.

U.S.A.R.S.A.

The U.S. Army School of the Americas (USARSA), located at Fort Gulick in the Canal Zone, was established to "conduct training for designated Latin American personnel to achieve higher levels of professionalism, increased capabilities for maintenance of internal security, and greater military contribution to national development."

It is the most important training ground for counter-insurgency operations in Latin America, and it is the only U.S. Army School to cater exclusively to Latin American personnel.

The courses are taught for the most part by U.S. citizens of Mexican, Puerto Rican or Cuban descent, and top graduates in each class are invited back as guest lecturers. Representatives of U.S. military groups, military attaches and local commanders screen applicants from the various countries. As of September, 1975, 33,147 students had graduated from USARSA.

Many of the graduates of USARSA have risen to top positions in their governments. In October, 1973, more than 170 graduates were heads of governments, cabinet ministers, commanding generals or directors of intelligence in their countries.

And coups in Peru, Bolivia, Panama and Chile were carried out by officers who attended the USARSA.

The 44 courses offered at USARSA are divided into four sections. The Department of Command and General Staff provides instruction for high-level commanders and staff officers which is comparable to the Command and General Staff course presented at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

U.S. OFFICERS

Some U.S. officers are also selected to attend this 42-week program. The Department of Tactical Operations provides practical instruction for enlisted men in such areas as communications, engineering and weapons and vehicle maintenance.

The Support Operations division, for enlisted men and officers, offers courses in the supply, medical, military police and military intelligence fields. Combat instruction for officers, cadets and enlisted men is provided in the Department of Combat Operations.

Cadets and junior officers are "taught leadership roles for units assigned to irregular warfare, jungle operations, and combat engineer missions," in addition to marksmanship training and tactical field exercises.

TO BE CONTINUED

AFRICA IN FOCUS

Zimbabwe

The whereabouts of two missing Black Zimbabwean (Rhodesian) nationalist leaders have recently been accounted for. *Internews* reports that Robert Mugabe, a leader of the militant Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), who disappeared last April, surfaced in London last month, explaining that he had been in Mozambique establishing base camps and a new headquarters. Dr. Edson Sithole, an official of the African National Council (ANC), who was kidnapped last October 15 in Salisbury with his secretary, Miriam Mhlanga, is being held in Hwa Hwa Prison near the town of Gwelo. Ms. Mhlanga is said to be in Conemarca Jail outside Queque.

Cuba

In keeping with its foreign policy that Cuba is a Latin African nation as well as a Latin American nation, the Cuban government has sent over 10,000 military troops to seven African countries in addition to the 8,000 combat forces now fighting alongside the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) in that West African nation. According to a featured story in the *Chicago Tribune*, there are 1,000 Cuban troops in the People's Republic of Congo (Brazzaville); 500 in Tanzania; 500 in Equatorial Guinea; 300 in the Republic of Guinea; 50 in Somalia; and 20-25 in both Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone.

Zaire

In a dubious action, the CIA-financed government of Zaire last week banned foreign mercenaries from passing through the country on their way to fight in Angola. According to Jonas Savimbi, head of the pro-Western Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) — which Zaire is backing against the legitimate MPLA government of Angola — Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko was obligated to publicly take the action because of his earlier condemnation of Cuban and Russian "mercenaries" in Angola. If the ban were actually enforced, it would further weaken UNITA which is based in and supplied through Zaire.

Pressures Increase To Lift Ban On Loans To South Africa

(Washington, D.C.) — The Ford administration is coming under increasing pressure to end the 12-year ban on loans to South Africa by this country's Export Import Bank, according to a special report in *The New York Times*.

The no-loan policy for South Africa was established in 1964 as a way of showing so-called American displeasure with that country's policy of apartheid.

However, at the insistence of million dollar multinationals such as Flour Corporation and Westinghouse, in a "high profits' campaign seemingly orchestrated by the South African embassy here, high government officials are urging that this measure be ended.

The two companies and others want the ban to be ended in order to be able to participate in the *development of a $2 billion South Africa coal conversion plant.*

OPPONENTS

Opponents of this move have pointed out that more U.S. involvement with South Africa would strain U.S. relations with Black African nations. According to one State Department African specialist, "After we got involved in covert operations in Angola. . . Black Africans began once again to frame us in the same picture with South Africa; we can't afford to make it worse."

According to *The Times*, an administration staff study has recommended against such a change in policy. However, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is known to be favorable towards increased relations with the apartheid regime.

In a January 2, 1970, memorandum to then President Richard Nixon, Kissinger recommended: "That you authorize full Ex-Im (Export-Import Bank) facilities for South Africa and the Portuguese territories — avoiding, however conspicuous trade promotion."

The Export-Import Bank was established in 1934 as an independent agency of the U.S. government. Its purpose is to facilitate American trade by loans, loan guarantees and insurance, seeking to give American traders a credit advantage.

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U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL CALLS FOR SUPERVISED ELECTIONS IN NAMIBIA

Unanimous Vote Condemns South Africa's Invasion Of Angola

(United Nations) - The United Nations Security Council unanimously approved a resolution here on January 30 calling for U.N.-supervised elections in Namibia (South West Africa) and condemned South Africa, which illegally rules Namibia, for using the territory "as a base for attacks on neighboring countries."

According to *The New York Times*, although Angola was not mentioned in the text of the Security Council's resolution, several African supporters of the resolution and others made it clear in their speeches that they were condemning South Africa's invasion of Angola via Namibia.

The resolution also included the Council's repeated demand that South Africa release all political prisoners in Nambia; allow those Namibians in political exile to return home without risk of arrest, intimidation or detention; and end all discriminatory and repressive laws and practices, particularly the Bantustans — African "homelands."

The Council's guidelines for elections in Namibia include the creation of a timetable which would enable the U.N. to set up the necessary machinery and would allow the people of the occupied territory to organize politically.

More than 42 representatives of U.N. countries and related organizations spoke at the six meetings held during the Council's three-day debate, January 27-30, on Namibia. Moses M. Garoeb, representative of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), which is leading the liberation struggle in Namibia, addressed the Council at the beginning of the debate. He emphasized that the Vorster regime of South Africa has for years been carrying out the total militarization of Namibia.

Garoeb went on to explain that last year South Africa moved many of its troops that it had withdrawn from Rhodesia into Namibia in order to counter SWAPO's stepped up military activities.

Rashleigh Jackson of Guyana, who introduced the Namibia resolution, said that U.N.-supervised elections in the territory are necessary for a meaningful expression of the wishes of the people of Namibia. As reported in a U.N. press release, Jackson attacked "the sham consitutional conference" which he said had been "choreographed by the regime" of South Africa last year. If the Vorster "government" continues to refuse to comply with U.N. directives on Namibia, Jackson said the Council should then act to bring South Africa "to heel."





Namibian families are forced by South African authorities to live in indecent and unfit housing.

Other speeches made during the debate denounced the constitutional conference as a "farce," the press release said, "stage-managed by South Africa to further a policy of division and control in the territory," and charged that South Africa is guilty of aggression in Angola.

The resolution was sponsored by Council members Benin, Guyana, Libya, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Repeating his government's usual excuse for violating U.N. directives on Namibia, Roelof F. Botha, South Africa's representative to the U.N., said that South Africa does not recognize any right of the U.N. to supervise the affairs of Namibia. □

Mozambique Nationalizes Private Real Estate

(Johannesburg, South Africa) — The nationalization of all private real estate in the People's Republic of Mozambique was announced last week by the country's president, Samora Moises Machel.

In a four-hour speech broadcast over Mozambique Radio and monitored here, President Machel said that the FRELIMO (Mozambique Liberation Front) government will collect the rents on the private real estate even if the owners are still in Mozambique. FRELIMO troops and policemen were also urged to move into all unoccupied homes and take them over in the name of the state. Noting that some owners would probably dynamite their houses rather than surrender them to the state, President Machel warned, "Woe to anyone who tries to sabotage a building."

President Machel also announced that all workers will have to give a day's pay or its equivalent every month to a "solidarity bank" to help "the oppressed people of the world." The bank will give priority to aiding liberation movements in Azania (South Africa), Namibia (South West Africa) and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). Other workers might have to wait three years until they are paid because of the country's economic plight.

President Machel's speech marked the first "Day of the Heroes of the National Liberation," and also the anniversary of the assassination of Eduardo Mondlane, FRELIMO's first president, who was killed on February 7, 1969.

In another announcement, President Machel proclaimed, "The city of Lourenco Marques died at 9:35 today and from its ashes the city of Maputo has now been born," in announcing the renaming of Mozambique's capital city.

INSIDE LATIN AMERICA

Special Feature Details Changing Trends In Vital Region

The following article, a special feature from Pacific News Service (PNS), *developed from on-the-spot sources working with* PNS, *the North American Congress on Lation America and the Peru-based* Latin America Press, *is designed to give readers a sense of the dominant and changing trends in this vital region.*

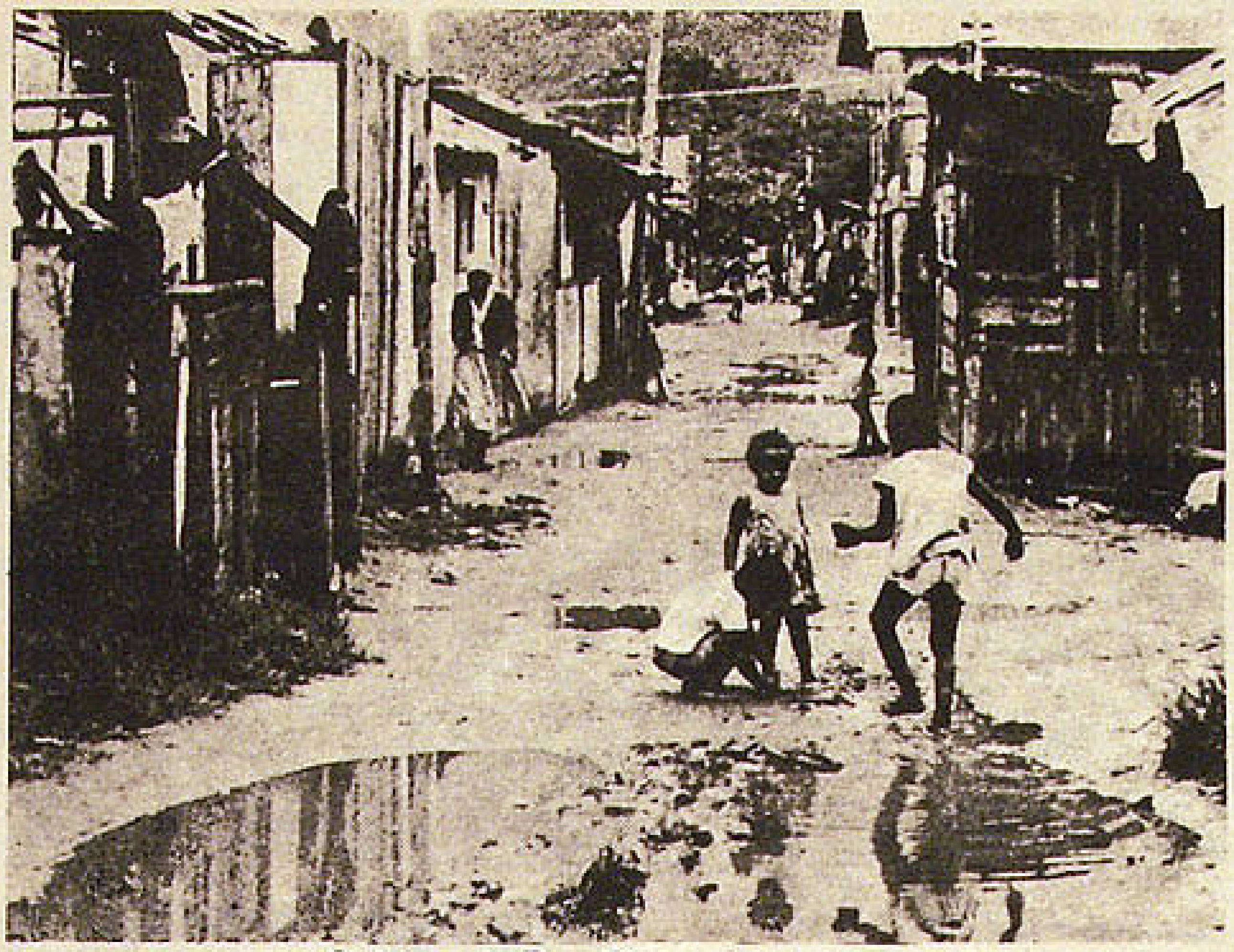
URUGUAY

(Montevideo) - One out of 500 Uruguayans is a political prisoner in this country of three million. Uruguay — once called the Switzerland of Latin America — now outranks all countries in its per capita total of political prisoners. According to the prestigious, London-based Amnesty International, one out of 50 people have at one time been arrested for political reasons since the crackdown against political dissidents began in 1971. Meanwhile, with a stagnant economy, the number of people emigrating from the country is higher than anywhere else in Latin America.

COLOMBIA

(Bogota) — Civil disorders are on the rise in this one of the few remaining civilian-ruled countries of Latin America. In the first guerrilla action of the year, an unidentified left wing group attacked a military training school near here, seizing a cache of weapons. Last year a spate of political violence — including student clashes with police and army units, massive strikes crippling the country's cement industry, and 68 political kidnappings — prompted the government to reinstate a state of siege that has all but barred democratic reforms for 28 years. Though President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen — elected last year on a liberal party platform — has promised to lift the siege in April, he is under heavy presure not to do so by the powerful right wing, who represent Colombia's wealthiest families. A military crackdown is reportedly now underway against strong guerrilla groups based in the country's jungle and mountain stretches.

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Children in Brazilian shanty town.

WORLD SCOPE

Philippines

President Ferdinand E. Marcos has called on the world's rich nations to share their wealth with the Third World or face the alternatives of "war or death." Speaking at the United Nations Trade and Development Conference, Marcos said that unless the world's resources are shared equally, "it would not be a question of whether but how soon the ever-growing number of the world's poor would challenge the ever-diminishing number of rich for a just share" of the world's resources.

Chile

The World Bank has approved a $33 million loan to Chile despite the urgings of a delegation of U.S. congressmen, religious, legal and labor representatives. The group had pressured World Bank President Robert McNamara — former U.S. Secretary of Defense during the Vietnam War — to refuse the loan on the grounds of "international denunciations of atrocities committed by the Chilean dictatorship."

Switzerland

The International Red Cross has set up a working group to examine proposals for banning incendiary weapons such as U.S.-made and distributed napalm. The new group is part of a conference of diplomats, lawyers, doctors and weapons experts who have been meeting here since the last part of January.

United Nations

The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) approved programs on January 28 for aid to eight countries in Latin America, Asia, the Pacific and the Indian Ocean, and endorsed continued assistance to Third World countries. In another action, the Council approved three global research projects aimed at increasing world food production and recommended further support for drought-stricken countries.

We All Are Not Free

(Dedicated to the San Quentin Six Brothers David Johnson, Hugo Pinell, Fleeta Drumgo, Willie Tate, Luis Talamantez, Johnny Spain; Sister Vetta and all our friends.)

No matter who the oppressor now kills
the flame of the revolutionary way to love life
cannot be extinguished
it will be passed on and on and on until we are free. . .
Lasima Tutushinde Mbila-shaka and Venceremos
We shall conquer without a doubt and we will win.

Let it be known
that it is true
a person's spirit can soar beyond prisons
whether it be San Quentin in California
or Attica in New York or Alto in Georgia
because one can be in chains physically
and be free mentally
like a person can be free physically from chains
but not mentally, physically, economically, psychologically or spiritually

Prison walls
and revolutionary fervor
have mingled and mixed at San Quentin
in the minds of six specific men
as they have in many others far lesser known
who have refused to be broken
by racist hogs who treat them like they are nothing
but dirty dogs
there are burdens being endured
as progressive tokens as they resist in struggle
men in chains who want change
freedom, justice, and equality
caress love straight ahead for the people
by knowing
where there is self-respect
there is beauty with humility and commitment
where there is dignity
there is beauty with strength and dedication

From a soft whisper
to a thunderous roar
from a whisper.
to a scream
let it be shouted throughout this oppressive country
while there is a soul
in prison
we all are not free.

Jamil Ukachi Shakur
(aka) J. Vern Cromartie

BLACK FILMMAKERS HALL OF FAME INDUCTS 15

Special Tributes Paid To Eubie Blake And Josephine Baker

(Oakland, Calif.) - Fifteen Black performers and writers were inducted into the Black Filmmakers' Hall of Fame here last Sunday at the Third Annual Oscar Micheaux Awards Ceremony.

Held before a standing room only crowd at the Paramount Theatre of the Arts, the four and one-half hour ceremony was sponsored by the Cultural and Ethnic Affairs Guild of the Oakland Museum. The Oscar Micheaux Awards — named for the late acclaimed Black writer, director and producer whose career spanned some 40 years — were created by the Guild in 1974 out of its desire that Blacks in the film industry be given the recognition long denied them by the racist movie tycoons of Hollywood.

Popular movie and TV personalities Robert Hooks and Denise Nicholas narrated the afternoon's program which was highlighted by special tributes to famed Jazz composer-musician Eubie Blake and the late international dancing star, Josephine Baker.

The program opened with the presentation of two posthumous awards to Louise Beavers and Canada Lee. Ms. Beavers portrayed the Black mother of a daughter who could pass for White in the unforgettable 1934 *Imitation of Life*. Brother Lee is remembered for his roles in *Body and Soul*, the story of a Black boxer, and *Cry the Beloved Country*.



BPINS photos

EUBIE BLAKE, BROCK PETERS, the NICHOLAS BROTHERS, and MELVIN VAN PEEBLES.

Next, an honorary award was presented to well known White producer Stanley Kramer. Kramer directed such movies as *The Defiant Ones* and *Guess Who's Coming to Dinner*, both of which starred Sidney Poitier.

Her one and only film, a silent movie considered a pioneer in Black filmmaking, won Ms. Lucia Lynn Moses an Oscar Micheaux Award. Ms. Moses is best known for her long career as a dancer and chorus girl.

Alfred "Slick" Chester, once dubbed the "Black James Cagney" for his roles as Black detectives, was next honored by the Hall of Fame, followed by Bernie Hamilton, a longtime respected Black actor who recently starred in *The Organization*.

Distinguished Broadway and screen star Brock Peters received one of the afternoon's several standing ovations when playwright Lonne Elder III presented him with his Oscar Micheaux Award. Elder described Peters, who first received Hollywood acclaim for his role as the accused Black rapist of a White woman in *To Kill A Mockingbird*, as a man whose "dignity has transcended the buffoonery of Hollywood."

One of several tributes paid to the late Paul Robeson during the ceremony was made by John Oliver Killens, a prolific Black writer inducted into the Hall of Fame, last Sunday. In his acceptance speech, Killens praised Robeson for his contributions as a Black artist and had the audience stand for a minute of silence in memory of Robeson.

Longtime Black actress Ethel Waters was next honored by the Hall of Fame for her over 50 years as a Broadway and film star. Ms. Waters, unable to attend the ceremonies because of ill health, was the first Black actress to star in a Broadway production.

In paying tribute to the unmatched talents of Josephine Baker, the Hall of Fame staged a colorful fashion show in which four original costumes created for and worn by Ms. Baker were modeled. The dazzling gowns depicted the superb style that

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

Supremes Kicked Out Of South Africa

(Boston, Mass.) — The famed Black singing group, the Supremes, were recently ordered out of South Africa after their public denunciations of the country's racist apartheid policies.

Although the incident was largely ignored by the establishment news service here, *Soul*, a Black entertainment magazine, revealed that the three women had made anti-apartheid statements to a reporter from the *Durban Daily News* while on tour. They made the statements after the South African government had the audacity to name them "honorary Whites."

The Supremes were originally urged by a large group of entertainers and political activists not to make the tour but made the trip anyway after shallow promises from South African officials that they would perform before integrated audiences. In reality, Blacks were allowed to attend only two of the 24 concerts they gave.

One of the Supremes trio, Sherrie Payne, explained that even when Blacks were allowed to attend, no advertising at all was done among Blacks and that the group had to go out into the streets to hand out free tickets.

Black organizations such as the American Committee on Africa, the Black Theater Alliance, and the Actors Equity Association were among the groups who had urged the Supremes and all other Black entertainers to boycott South Africa.

"We were glad to leave South Africa. Physically it is a beautiful country, but it's run by a bunch of bigots," Ms. Payne remarked upon her return to the the U.S.

According to *Soul*, the Supremes came back from their tour with films "taken surreptitiously back from Africa" showing the dehumanizing living conditions of Blacks in South Africa.

South African Loan Ban

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

In a similar vein, the United Nations recently published a report entitled "Foreign Economic Interests Continue Support of Racist Regimes In Southern Africa." A telling document of big business interests clashing with the very lives and survival of the native Black African population. Following, THE BLACK PANTHER reprints Part 1 of this report:

Over the past 30 years a great political tide has tranformed the world, sweeping away the old colonial empires and raising in their place over 50 new nation-states. In some areas the strong currents of nationalism brought orderly and peaceful change; in others it faced bitter and bloody conflict. But almost everywhere the old order did eventually give way, and today only a handful of territories continue under colonial rule.

Among these territories are the resource-rich areas of southern Africa where small racist minorities oppress and systematically exploit the majority of local African people. Though the United Nations has repeatedly condemned this and urged political and economic sanctions, the policies of these minority regimes have not changed. In fact, the Republic of South Africa has thrived economically despite universal condemnation of its brutal policy of *apartheid*.

FOREIGN SUPPORT

One of the reasons for this is the support of the racist regimes by foreign economic interests. The extent of this support is outlined in a recent report of a United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization. The report makes gloomy reading, especially in view of the fact that the 15th anniversary of the historic Declaration on Decolonization was observed on December 14.

The report says not only that "foreign companies and multinational corporations have continued their brutal and ruthless plunder," but that they do this "with the support of their governments which have close relations and collaborate with the illegal and racist regimes concerned."

The report of the Special Committee "notes with serious concern that the Salisbury-Pretoria (the capital cities of Rhodesia and South Africa, respectively) axis is supported by big monopolies controlled from the United Kingdom, the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany), France and Japan. Financial and technological participation by these and other countries, particularly within the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), in the exploitation of the colonial territories is strengthening the oppressive minority racist regimes in southern Africa."

The report continues: "Foreign financial groups, lured by the bait of easy profits, have supported colonialist and racist regimes in their plans for genocide in southern Africa. By actively collaborating with international monopolies and other foreign companies and encouraging them to make large investments in the colonial territories. . . the authorities in Rhodesia and South Africa have conspired to consolidate and strengthen their alliance and have increased the threat to the national liberation movements in the territories as well as in neighboring independent African countries."



U.S. and foreign economic interests directly support South Africa's apartheid regime, which is responsible for the oppression suffered by countless Black people.

In Rhodesia and in Namibia (the territory of South West Africa illegally controlled by South Africa) foreign economic interests play a dominant part, the report says. From Namibia foreign companies siphon off in the form of profits and dividends a sum estimated to equal one-third of the territory's gross domestic product (GDP). In 1970, the territory's GDP was estimated at 373.1 milion rands or 725 million U.S. dollars (approximately the same as South Africa and exceeded in Africa only by oil rich Lybia). In 1973 the GDP was reported to have risen60 per cent since 1970, to 615 million rands. **TO BE CONTINUED**

Inside Latin America

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 20

CHILE

(Santiago) - In this city — where American church people report that Chileans have been shot for spray-painting "I am hungry" on a wall — guerrilla actions by anonymous groups continue to protest the ruling junta. In recent weeks a group set fire to a warehouse — causing $500,000 damage. Others raided a bank at night, stealing $6,000 and painting anti-junta slogans on the wall. And the downtown sections were showered with leaflets bearing photos of slain president Salvador Allende and the slogan "Chile with Allende."

VENEZUELA

(Caracas) — SELA (Latin American Economic System), a rival to the U.S.-dominated OAS, took a key step toward economic independence from the U.S. with a new plan for cooperative food industry in Latin America. The plan was discussed at SELA's first technical meeting here last month. The industry would be wholly financed by Latin American capital and aimed exclusively at a Latin American market. The desire for economic independence is in part fueled by the fact that much of Latin America's arable land, along with food production and distribution, is now owned or controlled by foreign multinationals.

PARAGUAY

(Asuncion) — Poorest of South America's countries, Paraguay has taken another step into Brazil's ever expanding economic orbit with the opening of a new industrial zone financed by Brazilian capital. The zone, located on the border with Brazil, is virtually a Brazilian enclave, surrounded by 100,000 Brazilian settlers and with a predominantly Brazilian workforce of 1,200. In addition to the zone, centered on lumber and expected to bring a $5 million monthly profit, Brazilian investors are also financing major new steel developments here to process iron ore from Brazilian-owned reserves in neighboring Bolivia.

BRAZIL

(Brazilia) — U.S. officials here are worried about the increasingly independent foreign policy of the Brazilian government — long regarded as America's chief ally, and the emerging superpower, of Latin America. Of particular concern, according to a U.S. state department official interviewed by one of Brazil's leading dailies, is Brazil's recognition of the MPLA as Angola's legitimate government. Already with embassies in both Mozambique and Guinea Bissau, Brazil has now upgraded its diplomatic representation in Angola to embassy status — adding fuel to the controversy. Brazil defends it policy as part of an effort to improve relations with the former Portuguese colonies — where Brazilians as well as Portuguese dominated the colonial administration. The Africa policy comes, however, on the heels of two other policy initiatives that clashed directly with U.S. priorities — the U.N. vote on Zionism and the West German agreement on providing Brazil with a nuclear power plant.☐

U.S. Involvement In Angola

CONTINUED FROM CENTERFOLD

pro-Western group, UNITA, with military aid. The initial decision to intervene, according to Hersh, was made secretly in January, 1975, by the small elite "40 Committee" chaired by Kissinger — the same group that coordinated anti-Allende operations in Chile.

Two months later, the Russians began an arms build-up to strengthen the MPLA.

Similarly, massive Soviet arms shipments to the MPLA and the arrival of Cuban troops did not begin until South African troops invaded Angola — occupying the Calueque dam in August and attacking in force on October 23. The Soviet Union and the Cubans have supported the MPLA since its earliest days.

Although the Soviet Union and especially Cuba are now deeply involved in the war in Angola, both countries intervened to support the MPLA against Portuguese colonialism, and then to counter invasion by South Africa and interference by Zaire and the U.S. On the other hand, the U.S. tried to halt and then, when that failed, to manipulate the Angolan independence movement from the day it began.☐

SPORTS

MARTIAL ARTS

Tournament Competition: More Harm Than Good?

Modern day tournament competition is exposing itself as a multi-faceted operation which in many instances does more harm to participants than good. On the one hand tournaments serve as an indication of one student's ability in relation to other students of the same or similar age and/or physical skill level.

Tournaments are primarily promoted by instructors who own a school or chain of schools and are backed financially by school owners, all with similar interests. This financial input and common interests are generally shown in the admission fees and entry fees for the public and competitors.

First, the entry fee is normally $7.00 per event, and in elimination type matches, the odds are greatly against younger and inexperienced and poor competitors. Poorer students (financially) are less able to attend, let alone complete due to transportation, instruction time and subsequent skill performance in a school or at a tournament. Schools which have a solid foundation and some economic stability are better able to field large numbers of entrants who, also are well trained (though not always able to display the results of training).

Students at tournaments are often subject to arbitrary and faulty (prejudiced) judgements; decisions that result in negative attitudes towards officials and the entire tournament framework.

Students are judged by rules that limit both environment (a marked off ring) and time or points. A closed off area and the pressure of time factors results in a natural development of aggressive tendencies. Where skill and sportsmanship are the tentative goals, the atmosphere created in free style competition usually pits two individuals who are hell bent on breaking each other's ribs or cracking someone's skull. This fault rests solely with promoters and officials who have devised rules and awards in an arena that still resembles the knock down Roman gladiator scenes.

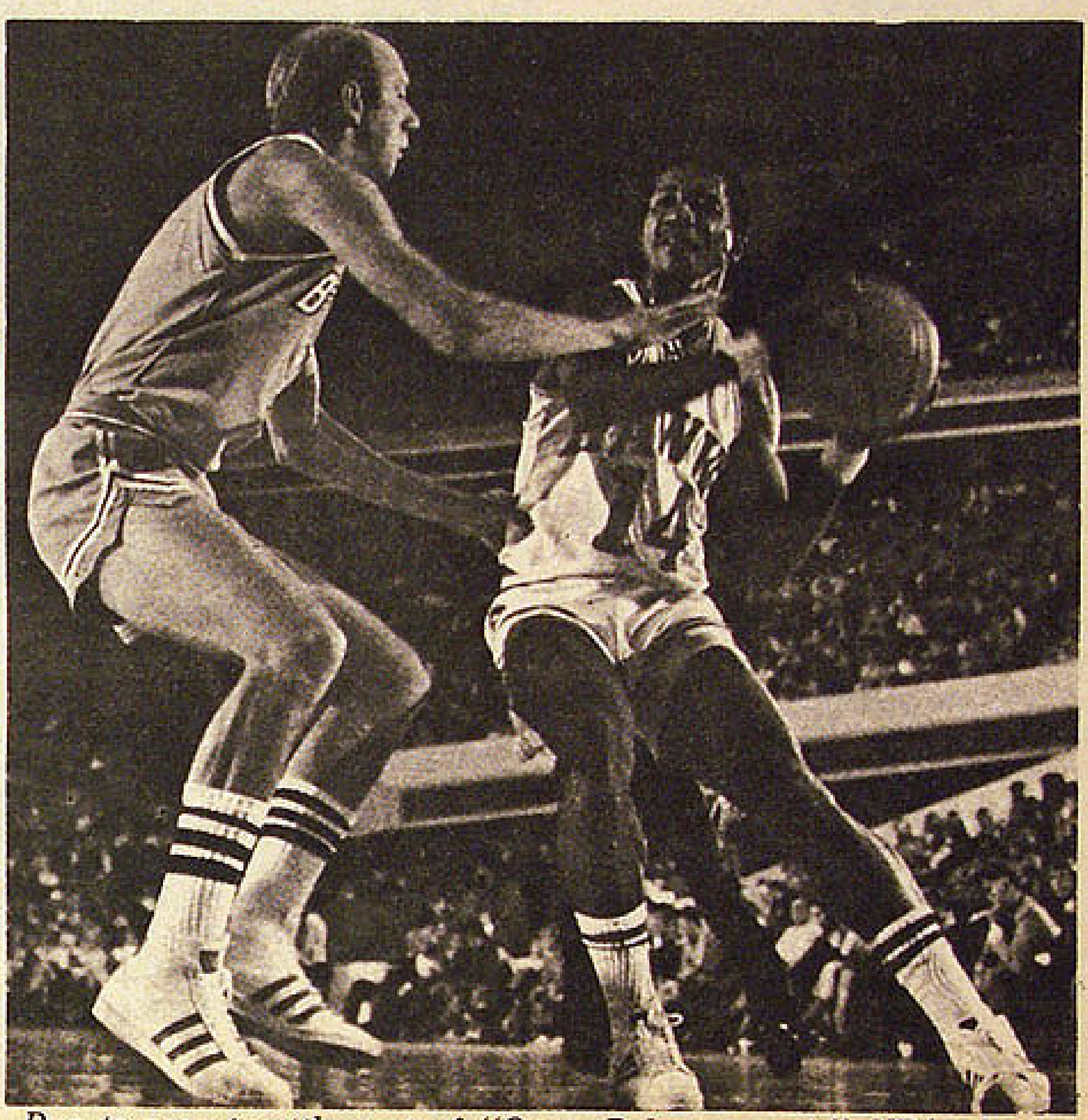
N.B.A. PLAYERS ASSOCIATION SCORES VICTORY OVER OWNERS IN "ROBINSON SUIT" SETTLEMENT

(Philadepbia, Pa.) - The National Basketball Association Players Association (NBAPA) scored a victory here in an out-of-court settlement of the controversial "Oscar Roberston" suit.

The suit was originally filed in 1970 by former NBAPA President Oscar Robertson. He charged NBA owners with unfair restraint of players' freedom through the college draft, the option clause (which bound a player to his team for one year beyond the length of his actual contract) and the compensation clause, whereby a team must compensate another club for the loss of a player "jumping" to another team.

The talks between the owners and the players had been deadlocked (see THE BLACK PANTHER, January 17, 1976), but the suit was finally settled when NBA owners agreed to begin steps to abolish the three unjust practices.

Also, players employed in the league between 1969-70 and now are presumed to have been damaged by the three practices and will receive an estimated total settlement of $5 million.



Due to recent settlement of "Oscar Robertson suit" NBA players (above) will have greater freedom of movement to sell their services.

Beginning in May of this year, a team drafting a player out of college will hold bargaining rights for the player for only one year. If he does not sign with any team within a year's time, he becomes a free agent. At the end of the 1976-77 season the option clause will no longer exist except in the case of rookies who will still have the one-year options on their contract.

In regards to the compensation clause, it will remain in effect for four more years after which a team accepting a free agent from another team will not have to pay a compensation. This has been a major restraint on players' freedom of movement.

This agreement will be put before NBA players for a vote and then put before U.S. District Court Judge Robert Carter for approval before the suit is withdrawn.

FINALLY SETTLED

When the suit is finally settled, it will open the way for open merger talks between the NBA and the American Basketball Association (ABA), a move long sought after by owners. The talks were barred by an injunction until the "Robertson" suit was settled due to pressure by the NBAPA.

In recent months professional athletes have made major strides in their battles for freedom of movement and freedom to sell their services to any club of their choosing. Football's "Rozelle Rule" has been eliminated while baseball's "reserve clause" was shattered in the recent Andy Messersmith - Dave McNally case. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, January 17, 1976.)□

O.C.L.C. Youth Win Martial Arts Awards



(San Francisco, Calif.) - In the NCKRA Karate Championships held last Sunday, February 8, at Riordan High School here two of the students from the Oakland Community Learning Center (OCLC) Martial Arts Program ranked high in final competition results.

Leading the OCLC's Martial Arts Team's strong showing were 13-year-old GISELLE PHEANIOUS (left), placing second in the Junior Girls' Division, and 15-year-old FRED MOREHEAD, capturing second place in the Junior Boys' Heavyweight Division. Congratulations Giselle and Fred!

BPINS photo

Report Nation Of Islam Set To Rename Temple

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

tion remarking: ". . . If you recall, when I left the Black Muslim movement, I stated clearly that it wasn't my intention to even be aware that they existed. . ."

Unlike Chief Minister Wallace Muhammad, it was evident that Malcolm X never intended to return to the Nation of Islam following his suspension. Talking with Black photographer Gordon Parks literally hours before he was slain, Malcolm said, referring to his past in the Nation, "I was a fool then, like all Muslims . . .I'm glad to be free of them. . ."

Ironically, the Temple to be renamed "Malcolm Shabbaz" was mysteriously firebombed and nearly gutted on Sunday, February 21, 1965, the day Malcolm X was murdered.

LATEST NEWS

This latest news follows hard on the heels of previous surprising reports revealed two weeks ago concerning the Nation of Islam's *possible* involvement in domestic politics.

According to a copyrighted story written by former *Muhammed Speaks* (now *Bilalian News*) editor Askia Muhammed, which appeared in the January 24, 1976, *Chicago Metro News*, Chief Minister Wallace Muhammad has "called on his followers to ' 1. Register to vote in local and national political elections; 2. Pledge their allegiance to the American government against aggression by foreign enemies; and 3. End inferences of hostility or disrespect shown toward the American flag in some of the faith's teachings."

Although officials of the Nation of Islam have also refused to comment on this report, a *Chicago Defender* article released that same week speculates that the Nation, which once called for the establishment of a separate Black state within the U.S., "is poised to back Mayor Richard J. Daley's list of candidates in the upcoming elections."

Last June, Wallace Muhammed announced that Whites would be allowed all rights and privileges within the Nation of Islam. This initiated the series of sweeping changes for the organization which had previously condemned White people as "devils."□

S.Q. 6 Judge Evicts Johnny Spain, Jails Willie Tate

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

The next day, attorney Judd Scott told Judge Broderick that months before he had thought that Spain was making the same motion towards him. Scott said that when he asked Spain about it, the defendant had laughingly explained that, because of the restraints he wore in court, he had developed the habit of holding his hand on his head in that certain way. No insult was intended.

Broderick, however, had asked Spain for no explanation and jumped to his erroneous conclusion.

The second incident last Thursday, the one involving Willie Tate, took place just after court had been adjourned for the day.

Broderick had just announced that "We stand in recess until 9:30 a.m. tomorrow" and had stood up to leave the courtroom, when he suddenly whirled around and, drawing his words out for their maximum effect, remarked, "Mr. Tate, I will thank you to take off your hat in the courtroom."

"You just dismissed the court," the defendant responded.

"Mr. Tate, I find you in contempt of this court for your behavior in my presence, and sentence you to five days in the (Marin) county jail.

"Take him into custody," Broderick told the bailiff.

Astonished, Tate, 30, who was released from prison on $100,000 bail in January, 1975, was promptly taken away.

Lawyers for the remaining Black and Brown prison activists argued with Broderick over his move, but to no avail. Legal observers in the courtroom noted that before anyone can be jailed for a contempt of court charge, a hearing must be held before an impartial judge. None of these procedures were followed in this instance.

Friday morning, the five of the San Quentin 6 still housed in the notorious Adjustment Center showed up in court in their prison khaki uniform rather than their civilian clothes, to express solidarity with their jailed co-defendant. Tate appeared wearing the dirty, baggy white overalls the county supplies to jailed inmates.



Marin County Courthouse in San Rafael, California, site of the San Quentin 6 trial. WILLIE TATE (inset) was recently unjustly jailed by trial judge Henry Broderick.

SEEMINGLY ACKNOWLEDGING

Broderick, seemingly acknowledging too late that he had been in error, began court on Friday by commuting Tate's sentence to "time served" and released him from custody. The unpopularity of the judge's order was also expressed later that day, when, during the midmorning recess, Tate received standing applause as he entered the Marin Courthouse cafeteria.

Longtime courtroom observers here say that Broderick is increasingly worried that should the jury convict the San Quentin 6, an appeal's court would reverse the decision due to "judicial error" arising from some of the judge's rather arbitrary rulings.

For the past few weeks particularly, these observers say, as defendant Hugo Pinell has presented his defense, Broderick and prosecutor Jerry Herman have both sought a limit to the scope of "admissible evidence" and have strained legal boundaries in the process.

In fact, both of last Thursday's "bizarre" moves by the judge came when attorneys for the Six were arguing with Broderick over his narrow interpretation of "admissible evidence" for the defense in contrast to his leniency in this regards when the prosecution presented their overdrawn nine month case.

These observers say that it was this tenseness on the judge's part that caused him to banish both defendants Spain and Fleeta Drumgo from the courtroom two weeks ago for merely insisting that they had to go to the bathroom.□

What's Behind The Doctors' Slowdown

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

able plans in geographic areas for reasonable amounts of voluntary or below cost service by doctors to meet health care needs of the residents.

•This workable plan must be developed within a specific time period after consultation with doctors and affected persons in the area.

BRING SUIT

•The Department of Consumer Affairs can bring suit for injunction if the Committee does not develop a workable plan.

Cost comparison also shows the Act to be a reasonable alternative for the doctors. The $4,000 premium required by the Fund is less than one-third of the $13,580 charged by Travelers Insurance. The average premium for high risk specialties under the Fund would be $8,000 versus $36,000 being sought by Travelers.

There are two disquieting notes, however, which must be fully considered in regards to the problems of malpractice.

The first, posed as a question, is: What is the dollar value of human life? What is the value of the loss of an arm, a leg, eyes or the wounding of any part of the human body?

Flowing from this, the question must be raised regarding the financial stability of the Physicians' Liability Fund over the long run. The pros and cons of setting a state ceiling on claims against the Fund must still be debated.□

Milwaukee Police Payoffs Exposed

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

two and one-half years. Up until Marx got involved, they (the police) took care of me," he said.

O'Connor showed reporters records indicating that he had paid $1,623. Over a 13-month period $96.00 of this money was paid to a sporting goods store for equipment and uniforms for police baseball teams he sponsored.

He said he agreed to talk to reporters, who requested an interview, because he was tired of the continuing police investigation of him, his friends and the River Queen, which is now under new management.□

15th Anniversary

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

"In blazing sunshine," Ashford wrote, the gala parade was led down the 4th of February Avenue by tanks, armored cars and rocket launchers, with five MIG21 jets repeatedly flying low in V formation over the city.

"Groups of women, swathed in the MPLA's (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) black, red and yellow colors, marched along slowly, intoning party songs rhythmically," Ashford wrote. In addition, platoons of small children, called pioneers — some dressed in a variety of miliary garb — performed drill movements led by teenage commanders.

As the band of the Angolan Army played the country's new national anthem, MPLA soldiers walked along in a "slow march," Ashford reported.

Public messages of support from the numerous socialist and progressive countries throughout the world which have recognized the MPLA — including 25 of the 46 members of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) — were made by the delegates representing these countries at the celebration.□

Racial Quotas For Chicago Cops

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

the Department.

AAPL Executive Director Renault Robinson recently revealed that a representative of Chicago Mayor Richard "Boss" Daley once offered him (Robinson) $250,000 if he would drop the League's suit. Declining to name names, Robinson said that the offer was made at the City Hall in the presence of his lawyers by a man "of the highest level," meaning he said, "it was nobody Black" and it was not a police officer.

Robinson explained that the offer was made in such a way that it would be difficult to prove an attempted bribery charge in court.

He went on to say that Daley's hostile opposition to the ruling — he has vowed to "fight it all the way to the Supreme Court" — stems from the mayor's fear of "losing political control of the police department and other public employment essential to his machine."

Several Black officials have attacked Daley's stubborness in moving on Judge Marshall's orders. Congressman Ralph Metcalfe accused Daley of attempting to set up a "police state" in Chicago.□

Letters to the Editor

NEW ENGLAND FRIENDS OF PEOPLE'S ANGOLA

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT A PUBLIC MEETING OF 75 RHODE ISLANDERS HELD AT THE OLNEY STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, JANUARY 20, 1976 — SPONSORED BY THE NEW ENGLAND FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA

1. We give our full support to the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Angola under the leadership of the MPLA. We call for the United States Government to recognize the People's Republic of Angola as they have already done with the Republic of Guinea Bissau, the Republic of Cape Verde, and the People's Republic of Mozambique. As American people we welcome Angola to the international community of nations.

2. We demand an end to U.S. support of colonialism in Angola. With high unemployment and deteriorating living conditions for the great majority of Americans more money is needed for jobs, health care, education, urban improvements, public transit service and care for the aged. Every tax dollar to Angola is a dollar less for the American people.

3. We condemn the U.S. government's complicity with the racist and facist system of South African apartheid. We also condemn the covert U.S. assistance to the FNLA and UNITA groups, training of mercenaries by the CIA, and the divide and rule tactics used by South Africa and the U.S. against Angola and other African nations.

4. We solemnly observe this day, Janaury 20, 1976, as the third year since the cowardly assassination of Amilcar Cabral, African freedom fighter, founder of the PAIGC and supporter of the MPLA.

5. During our own bicentennial celebration of revolution against colonialism, it is our responsibility to affirm the right of self-determination for people everywhere in their struggles for true freedom and democracy.

6. We call for the above positions to be communicated to our state and federal representatives and to members of the press.

Resolutions overwhelmingly passed by those assembled.

New England Friends of the
People's Republic of Angola
Providence, R.I.
January 20, 1976

ENCOURAGEMENT

Dear People,

While hitch-hiking thru Florida I ran into these women, by the time I was talking to them they were very disillusioned and had little idea that any one in the world really cared or shared their struggle. I thought if they could read about themselves in a publication it would serve to encourage them and more importantly raise their consciousness.

I hope you can take the time out to reply to me whether or not you will carry their story and if so, when, this will enable me to mail them an issue and hopefully they'll start to keep up with it on their own.

Thank you for considering this article, for existing, POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

Yours,
Jo Ann Arduini
Chicago, Illinois

(Note: See picture story, page 7.)

PRISONERS' MAILING LIST

Dear Editor:

I received my first copy of the Black Panther paper today and I want to thank you for adding my name to your prisoners' mailing list. I would like to have the following printed in the letters to the editor section, if you would do so. It goes as the following:

Attention all readers:

A group of conscientious people have formed a legal defense committee to help out the Brother below. He is presently being confined against his will on false charges of murder and various other charges. His constitutional rights have been violated extremely and the condition still exists today. Funds are desperately needed to purchase transcripts of the arraignment, trial and the sentencing and also to secure a team of legal defense lawyers, so that he can try to regain his freedom back into society. All donations are tax deductable, no matter how big or small. Send funds to Collin Fearon, legal defense fund, c/o Lincoln First Bank of Rochester-Account number — 105-48-4894, West end office, 886 West Main Street, Rochester, New York, 14611.

I would appreciate it very much if you would inform me of the date that you receive this letter, because I'm having a very hard time with my correspondence here and for some apparent reason, all of my mail doesn't reach it's proper destination. I have a friend who works for a legal aid office who helps me keep track of the people I write to, to see if they are getting the mail I send to them, so please send the date that you receive this letter, if you would. I would also like to know how many times could I have the above request printed without having to notify you. Please don't use my inmate number with the above request.

Peace!
Bro. Collin Fearon,
135 State Street
Auburn, N.Y. 13021

Black Filmmakers Hall Of Fame Inducts 15

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 21

made Ms. Baker beloved the world over.

The audience rose in a standing ovation when talented director and writer Melvin Van Peebles was inducted into the Hall of Fame. Van Peebles, director and star of the controversial *Sweet Sweetback's Bad Ass Song*, called for Blacks in the film industry to "gain control of our images."

One of the treats of last Sunday's program was the showing of film clippings from the movies made by the award winners. Clearly the clippings best liked by the audience were those featuring the incomparable dancing team of the Nicholas Brothers, Fayard and Harold. Although largely unknown today by Black people, the Nicholas Brothers' talents far surpassed those of Fred Astaire, their White contemporary. The Nicholas Brothers received an enthusiastic standing ovation from the appreciative audience when they accepted their awards.

Ms. Diahann Carroll, who most recently starred in *Claudine*, was next honored by the Hall of Fame, followed by Harry Belafonte, whose memorable portrayal of the "preacher" in *Buck and the Preacher* established him as a polished character actor.

The program's finale was a special tribute to composer-musician Eubie Blake. Blake, a spry 93 years old, was on hand to play some of his compositions. He perhaps best exemplified the long struggle against racism Black artists have waged throughout the years, a struggle that must continue in order to bring dignity to Black people in films.□

Fidel Castro On Solidarity With People's Angola

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

There are many U.S. citizens working in oil extraction. And, in spite of the war, production has not stopped one single day. And these are U.S. enterprises, and it is the combatants of the MPLA who watch over those facilities and have offered security and guarantee to the U.S. citizens working in those facilities at Cabinda.

While the United States arms mercenary armies, while the United States launches South African troops against Angola, the MPLA combatants guarantee and give security to U.S. facilities and citizens in Cabinda.

In our opinion, this policy is correct. It evidences calmness, it evidences wisdom, it evidences maturity on the part of the African revolutionary movement.

Those facilities are difficult to operate. The technology of oil exploitation on the coast is very complex. And what has been the policy followed by the Angolans? To give security, to give guarantees, to facilitate the development of this work.

This also proves the common sense of the Angolans, the intelligent way in which they conduct their policy. And it proves that the African revolutionary movement is willing to negotiate the exploitation of any natural resources when it is to their convenience to do so.

RACISM

Something the African revolutionary movement will never negotiate with is racism, apartheid; it will never negotiate with the occupation of Angola by South Africa. Because the occupation of Angola by South Africa represents a grave danger for the whole of Africa; the occupation of Angola by the racists of South Africa represents a grave danger for Zambia, it represents a grave danger for Mozambique, for Zaire and for the People's Republic of the Congo, it represents a grave danger for the whole of Africa.

Africa is determined to support the movement of the MPLA, the struggle of the MPLA. And there are ever more governments and more countries in Africa willing to send weapons and to send men to fight against the South African racists. Africa is not going to let itself be devoured by South Africa. And the Cuban people will go side by side with the African peoples in that struggle!

If South Africa insists on its policy, on its attempt of getting hold of Angola, it will have to face



Cuban soldiers have joined MPLA freedom fighters in the struggle to liberate Angola.

the struggle with all Black Africa.

I do not think the European countries would do such a stupid thing as to associate with South Africa in that fascist and racist crusade; and it is undoubtedly an act of great stupidity on the part of the U.S. government to associate itself with that campaign, when the Angolans themselves are giving proof of their sober and correct policy, to the extreme — I repeat — that it is the MPLA combatants who are now guaranteeing the oil installations and U.S. citizens in Cabinda.

We do not understand how the Ford administration will be able to justify that before the U.S. public opinion, or what pretext he may have in carrying out that policy of aggression against Angola, in connivance with the South African racists.

This is the foreign policy issue we wanted to discuss; we want to tell the imperialists that we are not after anything there, that we practice our traditional internationalist policy; that we are helping the people of Angola, and that we are firmly determined to help them!

We, of course, greatly regret that Mr. Ford finds himself in the need of having to "Cancel" and "embargo" the hopes. As far as we know, those hopes, in the context of such a policy, had no grounds.□





FIDEL CASTRO and Cuban soldier in Angola (right). In stirring address before Cuban Communist Party, Castro stated, "Africa is determined to support the movement of MPLA. . .Africa is not going to let itself be devoured by South Africa. And the Cuban people will go side by side with the African peoples in that struggle."

M.P.L.A. Liberates "Capital"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

said that the mercenaries are largely French and English. The *London Times* reported last week that a group of 100 British mercenaries bound for Angola were detained by police at a train station. After being searched for firearms — none were found — the mercenaries were released.

Over 120 British mercenaries have been recruited in the last two weeks by the firm of Security Advisory Services of Camberley, Surrey, the *London Times* said. This recruitment has been officially condemned by the British government. David Ennals, minister of state for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said that "these fool-hardy men (mercenaries) are acting in defiance of British government policy."

The South African government's disclosure of its troops on patrol in the "buffer zone" in southern Angola was the first time the government has admitted the size of the area it has invaded in Angola. In recent weeks, the apartheid regime has claimed that it would withdraw its forces from Angola.



Two members of the MPLA armed forces.

However, in an interview last week with the *Washington Post*, South African "Defense Minister" Pieter W. Botha said that his country will continue to patrol the southern Angolan border until South Africa is certain that the area will not be used as a military base for liberation forces of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO). SWAPO has been operating from southern Angola in its effort to free Namibia from South Africa's illegal rule of the territory, recently condemned by the U.N. Security Council. (See article, page 19).□

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